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DAD POSES AS A MORMON BISHOP

By HON. GEORGE W. PECK.

Paris, France.—Old Pardner in Crime: I got your letter, telling me about the political campaign at home, and when I read it to dad he wanted to go right out and fill up on campaign whisky and yell for his presidential candidate, but he couldn't find any whisky, so he has not tried to carry any precincts of Paris for our standard bearer.

There is something queer about the liquor here. There is no regular campaign beverage. At home you can select a drink that is appropriate for any stage of a campaign. When the nominations are first made you are not excited and beer and cheese sandwiches seem to fit the case. A little later, when the orators begin to come out into the open and shake their hair, you take cocktails and your eyes begin to resemble those of a caged rat, and you are ready to quarrel with an opponent. The next stage in the campaign is the whisky stage, and when you have got plenty of it the campaign may be said to be open, and you wear black

AND I PUT A BIG RED BADGE ON DAD'S BREAST, WITH THE WORD "BISHOP" ON IT.

eyes and lose your teeth, and you swear strange oaths and smell of kerosene, and only sleep in the morning. Then election comes and if your side wins you drink all kinds of things at once for a week, shout hoarsely and then go to the Keeley cure, but if your party loses you stay home and take a course of treatment for nervous prostration and say you will never mix up in another campaign.

Here in France it is different. The people have nervous prostration to start on, start a campaign on champagne, wind up on absinthe, and after the votes are counted go to an insane asylum. I do not know what first got dad to drink absinthe and I don't know what it is, but it looks like soap suds, tastes like seed cookies and smells like vermifuge. But it gets there just the same and the result of drinking it is about the same as the result of drinking anything in France—it makes you want to hug somebody.

At home when a man gets full on whisky, he wants to hug the man he drinks with and weep on his collar, and then hit him on the head with a bottle; but here every kind of drink puts the drinker in condition to want to hug. Dad says he never knew he had a brain until he learned to drink absinthe, but now he can close his eyes and see things worse than any mince pie nightmare, and when we go out among people he never sees a man at all, but when a woman passes along, dad's eyes begin to take turns winking at them and it is all I can do to keep him from proposing marriage to every woman he sees.

I thought I would break him of this woman foolishness, so I told everybody dad was a Mormon bishop, and had a grand palace at Salt Lake City, and owned millions of gold mines and tabernacles and wanted to marry a thousand women and take them to Utah and place them at the head of homes of their own, and he would just call once or twice a week and leave bags of gold for his wives to spend. A newspaper reporter, that could talk English, wrote a piece for a paper about dad wanting to marry a whole lot and he said life in Utah was better than a Turkish harem, 'cause the wives of a Mormon bishop did not have to be locked up and watched by unix, but could flirt and blow in money and go out to dances and have just as much fun as though they lived in Newport, and had got divorces from millionaires, and he said any woman who wanted to marry a Mormon bishop could meet dad on the

DAD WAS A SIGHT WHEN WE FOUND HIM IN JAIL.

bullyvard near a certain monument, on a certain day.

I was on to it, with the reporter, and we hired a carriage and went to the bullyvard, just at the time the newspaper said and I put a big red badge on dad's breast, with the word bishop on it, and dad had been drinking absinthe and he thought the badge was a kind of sign of nobility. Well, you'd adide to see the bunch of women that were there to meet dad. "What's the matter here?" said dad, as he saw the crowd of women, looking like they were there in answer to an advertisement for nurses. I told dad to stand up in the carriage, like Dowie does in Chicago, and hold out his hands and say: "Bless you, my children," and when dad got up to bless them, the reporter and I got out of the carriage, and the reporter, which could talk French, said for all the women who wanted to be Mormon wives to get into the carriage with the bishop and be sealed for life.

Well, sir, you'd a thought it was a remnant sale! More than a dozen got into the carriage with dad, and about 400 couldn't get in, but when the scared driver started up the horses, they all followed the carriage, and then the mounted police surrounded the whole bunch and moved them off towards the police station, and dad under the wagon load of females, each one trying to get the nearest to him, so as to be his favorite wife.

It got noised around that a foreign potent-ate had been arrested with his whole harem for conduct unbecoming to a potent-ate, and so when we got to the jail dad had to be rescued from his wives, and they were driven into a side street by the police, and dad was locked up to save his life. The reporter and I went to the jail to get him out, but we had to buy a new suit of clothes for him, as everything was torn off him in the Mormon rush. Dad was a sight when we found him in jail, and he thought his bones were broken, and he wanted to know what was the cause of his sudden popularity with the fair sex, and I told him it all came from his looking so confounded distinguished and his flirting with women. He said he would swear he never looked at one of those women in a tone of voice that would deceive a Sunday school teacher, and he felt as though he was being misunderstood in France. We told him the only way to get out of jail was to say he was a crowned head from Oshkosh, traveling incog, and when he began to stand on his dignity and demand that a messenger be sent for the president of France, to apologize for the treatment he had received, the jailer and police begged his pardon and we dressed him up in his new clothes and got him out, and we went to the Eiffel tower to get some fresh air.

I suppose you have seen pictures of the Eiffel tower, on the advertisements of breakfast food in your grocery, but you can form no idea of the height and magnificence of the tower by studying advertisements. You may think that the pictures you see of world events on your cans of baked beans and maple syrup and soap, give you the benefit of foreign travel, but it does not. You have got to see the real thing or you are not fit to even talk about what you think you have seen. You remember that Ferris wheel at the Chicago world's fair, and how we thought it was the greatest thing ever made of steel, so high that it made us dizzy to look to the top of it, and when we went up on the wheel we thought we could see the world, from Alaska to South Africa, and we marveled at the work of man and prayed that we be permitted to get down off that wheel alive, and not spilled down through the rarified Chicago atmosphere and flattened on the pavement so thin we would have to be scraped off the pavement with a case knife, like buckwheat cake that sticks to the griddle.

You remember, old man, how you cried when our sentence to ride in the Ferris wheel expired, and the jailer of the wheel opened the cell and let us out, and you said no one would ever get you to ride again in anything that you couldn't jump out of if it balked, or you got wheels in your head and chunks of things came up to your Adam's apple and choked you. Well, cross my heart, if that Ferris wheel, that looked so big to us, would make a main spring for the Eiffel tower. That tower is higher than a kite, and when you get near it and try to look up to the top you think it is a joke, and that really no one actually goes up to the top of it. You see some flies up around the top of it, and when the guide tells you the flies crawling

THERE WAS A SALVATION ARMY MAN AND WOMAN IN THE CROWD AND DAD WENT UP TO THEM. HE TOOK OUT A FIVE-DOLLAR BILL AND PUT IT IN THE TAMBOURINE OF THE LASSIE.

around there are men and women, you think the guide has been drinking.

But dad and I and the guide paid our money, got into an elevator and began to go up. After the thing had been going up awhile dad said he wouldn't go up more than a mile or so at first, and asked the man to let him off at the 3,000-foot level, but the elevator man said dad had to got to take all the degrees and dad said: "Let her went," and after an hour or so we got to the top.

Gee! but I thought dad would fall dead right there, when he looked off at Paris and the world beyond. The flies we had seen at the top before starting had changed to human beings, all looking pale and scared, and the human beings on the ground had changed into flies and bugs, for all you could see of a man on the ground was his feet with a flattened plug hat someway fastened on the ankles, and a woman looked like a spoonful of raspberry jam dropped on the pavement, or a splash of current jelly moving on the ground in a mysterious way. I do not know as the Eiffel tower was intended to act as a Keeley cure, but of the fifty people who went up with us, half of them were so full their back teeth were floating, including dad and the guide, but when we got to the top and they got a view of the awful height to which we had come it seemed as though every man got sober at once, and their tongues seemed to cleave to the roof of their mouths. All they could do was to look off at the city and the view in the distance, and choke up, and look sorry about something.

I couldn't help thinking of what sort of a pulp a man would be if he fell off the top of the tower and struck a fat woman on the pavement, 'cause it seemed to me you couldn't tell which was fat woman and which was man. I never saw such a change in a man as there was in dad, after he got his second wind and got his voice working. He looked like a man who had made up his mind to lead a different life and begin right there. There was a Salvation Army man and woman in the crowd and dad went up to them. He took out a five-dollar bill and put it in the tambourine of the lassie, and said to the man and woman: "Now, look a-here, I want to join your church, and if you have got the facilities for giving me the degrees, you can sign me as a Christian right now. I have been a bad man, and never thought I needed the benefits of religious training, but since I got up here, so near Heaven, in an elevator which I will bet $10 will break and kill us all before we get down to Paris, I want you to prepare me for the hereafter quick."

Some of the other fellows laughed at dad, and the Salvation Army people looked as though dad was drunk, but he continued: "You can laugh and be jammed, but I'll never leave this place until I am a pious man, and you Salvation Army people have got to enlist me in your army, for I am scared plum to death. Go ahead and convert me, while we wait." The Salvation Army captain put his hand on dad's head, the girl held out the tambourine for another contribution, and dad felt a sweet peace come over him, and we went down in the elevator and took a hack to the hotel, and dad's lips worked as though in pain.

H.

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IN AN ANTARTIC SQUALL

Terrible Experience, With the Temperature 72 Degrees Below Zero.

Suddenly the mist lifted, and the temperature, which generally rose during a gale, by this time had fallen to 72 degrees below zero, says C. F. Borchgrevink, in the Century. The first squall brought drift snow, and we suffered greatly from frost bites while securing our little camp. Our reindeer sleeping bags, while warm from previous use, had been packed on the sledge, where they became quite flat and frozen hard, so that when the gale surprised us we had to thaw ourselves gradually into them. Later on we used the dogs to thaw out the bags for us. They always liked to curl upon anything that was not snow or ice, even were it but a thrown away mitten, and they would turn round and round over it, imagining that they were warmer there than on the snow. When later we threw our frozen bags on the snow the dogs generally clustered together on them at once, and soon after we could get into them.

By this time the gale was over us in earnest, and we took refuge in our sleeping bags in the tent, from which we were not able to extricate ourselves for the next three nights and days, in which time we expected the icy floor beneath us to break up at any moment. Our silk tent rapidly filled with a dense fog, both from our breath and from the heat given out by the lantern, a thick layer of frost soon covered the inner walls of the tent, and beautiful snow crystals showered down on us through the ventilation hole in the bag. The drift soon buried the tent, and the snow pressure left us just enough space for our sleeping bags. The dark little spot which we formed on these vast white fields was blotted out. Men, dogs and sledges all disappeared, and the Antarctic gale as it raged over us found nothing but cold, white solitude.

For three nights and three days we had to take turns in standing on all fours to prevent being smothered by the pressure of the snow. From time to time the Laps joined in melancholy native hymns, the monotony of which seemed in a remarkable degree to harmonize with the rage of the blozzard over our heads. We had brought a small aluminum cooking stove with us into the tent, and with difficulty we prepared a warm meal. But in the cold the meat stuck to our fingers, and it was not pleasant to have one's turn at cooking. We roasted the heart of a seal, but other parts we ate raw. The dogs were completely snowed under. Some of them had eaten the straps of their harness in order to free themselves, but they were still unable to move, being frozen to the ice.

BIRD DUEL TO THE DEATH

A duel to the death was witnessed Monday morning near the corner of Parker street and Great road, the principals being two blue birds and a crow. The fight had probably been in progress some time before it was noticed, as when attention was attracted to the strange battle the crow evidently had enough and was in full flight with the blue birds in full chase.

The larger bird was dodging in the vain attempt to shake off its persistent pursuers, but its efforts were useless, as whichever way it turned one of its antagonists was on hand to check its flight.

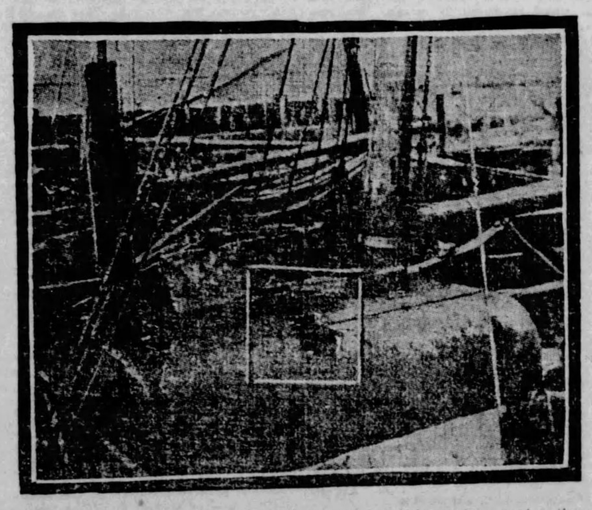
The crow in its desperation finally landed quite near the road and put up its last fight only a few feet away from the spectators. The big bird never succumbed until there was not an ounce of fight left in it, and died after a few attempts to repulse the increasing attacks of its small enemies.

The crow was examined after the contest and found to be almost completely covered with blood and cut in a score of places by the sharp pecks of the blue birds. The latter were evidently none the worse for the encounter, as they flew merrily away after putting the crow to death.—Boston Globe.

Holds Its Tongue.

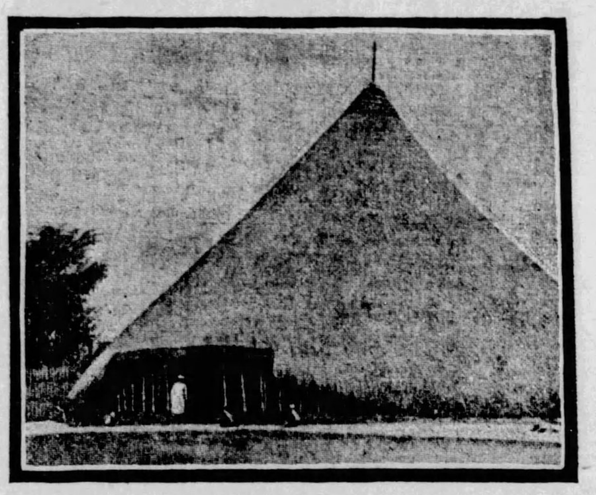
The Liberty bell, having finished its engagement in St. Louis, has gone back to Philadelphia. It is the one great American traveler that never bores anybody by clamoring about its journeys.—Detroit Tribune.

A Puncture Which Nearly Caused a War.



Here you may see a hole which nearly caused war between two great nations. Not so destructive in appearance is it, but it was vast enough to set all England in a foment. The damage is part of that sustained by the North sea trawler Aloutmeln when fired upon by the Baltic fleet. The hole was made by one of the Russian shells, which passed through a section of the deck structure. The skipper of this particular boat declares he was fired upon for at least twenty minutes. The wonder of it is that more damage was not done.

Original Design for Royal Tomb.



King Menelik, of Abyssinia, is a monarch who looks ahead and faces the future with a smile. Being forehanded, he is not leaving all of his funeral arrangements to others, but has cheerfully perfected the main detail already. He has his tomb already prepared and the picture of it will give a fine indication of the artistic and funereal taste of the descendant of Solomon. This barbaric monarch, who is opening his country to civilization by treaties, typifies what is going on in the lands which look down upon him as a barbarian—while he is struggling with the problem of living he is preparing to die.

LIVING IN ENGLAND.

It Is Really No Cheaper Than in This Country.

The accuracy of an official statement made by United States Consul Halstead at Birmingham, that living was no cheaper in England than in the United States, having been questioned by certain authorities in this country, he has made a supplementary report on the subject to the state department. From this it appears that the original statement was based on the experience of certain American tube welders working in the Birmingham district. The statement caused much surprise, as it was contrary to the general understanding. One newspaper urged that if living in Great Britain was not appreciably cheaper than in the United States there was no reason for protecting the highly paid American workman. Consul Halstead says that that is not a matter for him to decide. He adds that that paper's proposition to lower the scale of living of the American workingman had better be addressed to the American workingman direct.

"I only state a very plain fact," says Mr. Halstead, "that if the English workingman lived as well as his American brother workingman his living expenses would be as great or greater than the living expenses of the American. Surely there is nothing objectionable in stating a fact so plain and so easily verified. Everybody knows that the American workman is, by comparison, highly paid. I can only state the fact that the English workman cannot and does not live as well as the American. It is within my knowledge that the majority of people in the United States believe that living is much cheaper abroad than at home, and it seems to me therefore that I might well supplement the statement of those American workmen who, it must be understood, have lived here a number of years, and knew the condition of the United States before they came here, and are therefore better qualified to express an opinion than tourists, whether they be Americans in England or Englishmen in America, even if they are special commissioners investigating living conditions.

"In the 'American' factories also, and in the factories where orders for American world contractors have been executed, when our manufacturers had more work than they could attend to, there are often a number of Americans employed. Those in the better paid positions find their situations, on the whole, comfortable and agreeable; yet practically all these, and nearly all other working Americans living here whom I have met, have claimed that they did not find the cost of living, as they had expected it, low.

"Many of the working Americans in England, including those Americanizing factories and those selling our manufactures here, accepted their foreign positions at the same (in some cases lower) salaries than they had been receiving at home, persuaded and believing that they were obtaining an increase because they would be able to live more cheaply than at home. In the lower wage grades the stay of the imported American workman is seldom one of great duration. In one factory where there were nearly fifty men a few years ago there is only one, a foreman, remaining. A few are still in Great Britain. Most of them returned to the United States. They were, some of them told me, disappointed in finding the cost of living higher than they anticipated."

TRAVELING MAN AND TABASCO

Hay Clark, who sells saddlery all over the west, was eating blue points with a couple of friends at the Coates House one night recently. While deeply interested in the conversation he put a goodly supply of tabasco sauce on each bivalve, thinking it was catsup. His friends noticed his mistake, but decided to keep quiet and have a little fun. The traveling man also saw what he had done before he began eating, but he noticed his friends nudging each other and decided to eat those oysters anyway. This feat he accomplished without a grimace. "Hay," said one of the other men, "How ca you eat tabasco sause like that?"

I'm very fond of it," replied Clark, although his throat felt as though it was burned raw. The traveling man left his companions as soon as he could and, going to his room, gargled ice water for an hour. Next morning he arose early to get out of town and in front of the hotel desk he met one of his friends. "Where are you going, Hay?" asked the man. Clark shook his head. "I say, where are you going?" said the other fellow. Clark took out his pencil and wrote on a piece of paper: "I'm going over in Kansas and give exhibitions as a fire eater." He couldn't speak above a whisper.—Kansas City Times.

WOMEN'S STRANGE PETS.

The prevailing craze for unusual pets was exemplified at the opera at Covent Garden the other night, when a well-known lady brought with her a chameleon, with a delicate chain around its neck, which enabled it to run up and down the curtains of the box.

Mme. Bernhardt and her tame leopard were the sensation of a couple of decades ago. Mrs. Arthur Cadogan, Lord Cadogan's sister-in-law, had a fancy for poisonous snakes. One small snake she frequently wore on her arm as a bracelet.

More pleasant as a companion was the tame otter which used to follow Lord Linlithgow's sisters, Lady Dorothea and Lady Estella Hope, like a dog.

Lady Anglesey possessed a marmoset no bigger than a mouse, which she used to carry about with her, but it has not been seen of late, so some evil has doubtless befallen it. Lady Constance Stuart-Richardson has given up her snakes. Another lady kept a hedgehog, which followed her about with great intelligence, but it had its drawbacks as a companion.—London Daily Mail.

JAPS AND THE MULE

Why the Combination Does Not Get On Well Together.

"So the Japanese rice growers are not willing to tackle that interesting native institution, the American mule, without the aid of home folk," said an observant man, "and I can see where they are right about the matter. The American mule is a long-eared, quick-heeled, supple-j'inted mystery, and no man, no matter how wise he may be, can do anything with him unless he have special training. As a matter of fact, the white man in America is sadly deficient when it comes to a working knowledge of the mule. Up to the present writing the American negro is the only living person who can claim anything like mastery when it comes to the mule. Somehow there is something in the nature of the black man and the mule which makes it easier for them to get along. Just what it is I do not know. But even the black man will have his ups and downs now and then with the mule, and I have seen some very interesting instances of this kind, one of the most amusing being that of an extremely hard-skulled negro who never wanted a better weapon than his head in any sort of conflict with man or beast.

"One day he fell out with his mule. Ordinarily they got along well enough together. But in some way the mule on the day in question made the negro mad and the fight began. In the first place the negro broke his water jug over the mule's head. This did not feaze the animal. Grabbing the mule by the ears and taking a good, firm grip, the black man landed with vigor between the mule's ears, using his head as a weapen. The blow was a knockout blow all right, but the trouble was it knocked the negro out also. Both mule and negro fell to the ground like dead. In a short while both were up again, and after that they were fairly good friends again. The Japs are right. They will need special training on the mule proposition, and no mistake, and the negro is about the best man they can get to do the training.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

UNDER OFFICIAL PROTECTION

The ideas of the German police on the subject of the respect to be paid to constituted authorities are really very extraordinary at times. Their last exploit has been to prohibit the Walpurgis festival in the Harz because a "Biblical personage" is exposed to ridicule during the representation of the scene from Faust. The personage in question turns out to be the Devil, who apparently is now protected in Germany, if not by the law of "lese majeste," at any rate by the German equivalent of our own "scandalum magnatum." It is really difficult to think of an instance of official stupidity which goes beyond this.—London Globe.

BRIDESMAIDS' FINERY.

The bevy of damsels following the bride to the altar are wearing exquisite dresses and headgear, 1780 being the favorite period. The newest cut for their bodices is with a long Trianon point in front, some soft material ruffled horizontally and tiny endless bows down the center. Chiffon gauged at the throat fills the vacuum from the decolletage, and a very pretty fichu is closely draped to the figure with only the shortest ends in front, the flounce or frill surmounted at intervals by small wreaths. The sleeves consist of a double puff and full falling ruffle, and the wreaths of minute roses repeat themselves twice on the skirt, where they are set in horizontal lines on the bouillonnes half way between the waist and the flounce, and the charm is enhanced by a picture hat tied beneath the chin with ribbons. The great thing to be considered is that the color scheme is perfect. Pink must appear somewhere. It is as essential as that the Victorian era be not forgotten altogether. The hats are nearly all of the picture type, such as Marie Antoinette wore at the Trianon or Vandyke or Reynolds or Gainsborough painted, and long, wrinkled gloves are invariably worn.

NO LAWYERS IN CHINA.

To prove the laws of China in regard to marriage was found by Mrs. Low Shee's attorneys to be a more difficult task than they at first supposed, but they finally succeeded recently, when they put Chung Pao Shi, the acting consul-general, on the witness stand in Judge Coffey's court. Low Shee, who resides in China, is claiming the estate left by Chew Bing Quoia, a merchant of Chinatown, and the opposing claimant is Lum Quoia for years here. It is alleged that Low Shee was legally married to Chew Bing Quoia in China and that Lum Quoia was only a purchased concubine. Vice Consul Ouyan King interpreted the consul's testimony. No regular Chinese interpreter in the city spoke the consul's dialect, it was stated, and so the vice consul was called.

Judge Coffey's smiled when informed by the consul that there were no attorneys at law practicing in China, and that lawyers were not wanted in the courts there, the judges doing all the questioning to ascertain the facts. The consul stated that he was acquainted with the laws of the Chinese empire and had read the Chinese law relative to marriage. He identified Chinese books which were produced in courts as copies of the laws of the empire. He said that an essential feature of every marriage in China was the sending of a card giving the bride's ancestry for at least three generations.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Too Much.

My girl thinks roses very nice,
I'm adamant;
For since the florists raised the price
I simply can't.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Brewster's Millions

By George Barr McCutcheon.....

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CHAPTER XXVII

A FAIR TRAITOR.

"Now will you be good?" cried Reggie Vanderpool to DeMille as Monty went down the companionway. The remark was precisely what was needed, for the pent-up feelings of the entire company were now poured forth upon the unfortunate young man. "Subway" Smith was for hanging him to the yard arm, and the denunciation of the others was so decisive that Reggie sought refuge in the chart house. But the atmosphere had been materially cleared and the leaders of the mutiny were in a position to go into executive session and consider the matter. The women waited on deck while the meeting lasted. They were unanimous in the opinion that the affair had been badly managed.

"They should have offered to stay by the ship providing Monty would let Mr. DeMille manage the cruise," said Miss Valentine. "That would have been a concession and at the same time it would have put the cruise on an economical basis."

"In other words, you would accept a man's invitation to dinner if he will allow you to order it and invite the other guests," said Peggy, who was quick to defend Monty.

"Well, that would be better than helping to eat up every bit of food he possessed." But Miss Valentine always avoided argument when she could and gave this as a parting thrust before she walked away.

"There must be something more than we know about in Monty's extravagance," said Mrs. Dan. "He isn't the kind of man to squander his last penny without having something left to show for it. There must be method in his madness."

"He has done it for us," said Peggy. "He has devoted himself all along to giving us a good time and now we are showing our gratitude."

Further discussion was prevented by the appearance of the conspiring committee and the whole company was summoned to hear DeMille's report as chairman.

"We have found a solution of our difficulties," he began, and his manner was so jubilant that everyone became hopeful. "It is desperate, but I think it will be effective. Monty has given us the privilege of leaving the yacht at any port where we can take a steamer to New York. Now, my suggestion is that we select the most convenient place for all of us, and obviously there is nothing quite so convenient as Boston."

"Dan DeMille, you are quite foolish," cried his wife. "Who ever conceived such a ridiculous idea?"

"Captain Perry has his instructions," continued DeMille, turning to the captain. "Are we not acting about the lines marked out by Brewster himself?"

"I will sail for Boston if you say the word," said the thoughtful captain. "But he is sure to countermand such an order."

"He won't be able to, captain," cried "Subway" Smith, who had for some time been eager to join in the conversation. "This is a genuine, dyed-in-the-wool mutiny, and we expect to carry out the original plan, which was to put Mr. Brewster in irons, until we are safe from all opposition."

"He is my friend, Mr. Smith, and at least it is my duty to protect him from any indignity," said the captain, stiffly.

"You make for Boston, my dear captain, and we'll do the rest," said De Mille. "Mr. Brewster can't countermand your orders unless he sees you in person. We'll see to it that he has no chance to talk to you until we are in sight of Boston Harbor."

The captain looked doubtful and shook his head as he walked away. At heart he was with the mutineers and his mind was made up to assist them as long as it was possible to do so without violating his obligations to Brewster. He felt guilty, however, in surreptitiously giving the order to clear for Boston at daybreak. The chief officers were let into the secret, but the sailors were kept in darkness regarding the destination of the "Flitter."

Montgomery Brewster's guests were immensely pleased with the scheme, although they were dubious about the outcome. Mrs. Dan regretted her hasty comment on the plan and entered into the plot with eagerness. In accordance with plans decided upon by the mutineers, Monty's stateroom door was guarded through the night by two of the men. The next morning as he emerged from his room, he was met by "Subway" Smith and Dan DeMille.

"Good morning," was his greeting. "How's the weather today?"

"Bully," answered DeMille. "By the way, you are going to have breakfast in your room, old man."

Brewster unsuspectingly led the way into his stateroom, the two following.

"What's the mystery?" he demanded.

"We've been deputized to do some very nasty work," said "Subway" as he turned the key in the door. "We are here to tell you what port we have chosen."

"It's awfully good of you to tell me."

"Yes, isn't it? But we have studied up on the chivalrous treatment of prisoners. We have decided on Boston."

"Is there a Boston on this side of the water?" asked Monty in mild surprise.

"No; there is only one Boston in the universe, so far as we know. It is a large body of intellect surrounded by the rest of the world."

"What the devil are you talking about? You don't mean Boston, Massachusetts?" cried Monty, leaping to his feet.

"Precisely. That's the port for us and you told us to choose for ourselves," said Smith.

"Well, I won't have it, that's all," exclaimed Brewster, indignantly. "Captain Perry takes orders from me and from no one else."

"He already has his orders," said De Mille, smiling mysteriously.

"I'll see about that. Brewster sprang to the door. It was locked and the key was in "Subway" Smith's pocket. With an impatient exclamation he turned and pressed an electric button.

"It won't ring, Monty," explained "Subway." "The wire has been cut. Now, be cool for a minute or two and we'll talk it over."

Brewster stormed for five minutes, the "delegation" sitting calmly by, smiling with exasperating confidence. At last he calmed down and in terms of reason demanded an explanation. He was given to understand that the yacht would sail for Boston and that he would be kept a prisoner for the entire voyage unless he submitted to the will of the majority.

Brewster listened darkly to the proclamation. He saw that they had gained the upper hand by a clever ruse, and that only strategy on his part could outwit them. It was out of the question for him to submit to them now that the controversy had assumed the dignity of a struggle.

"But you will be reasonable, won't you?" asked DeMille, anxiously.

"I intend to fight it out to the bitter end," said Brewster, his eyes flashing. "At present I am your prisoner, but it is a long way to Boston."

For three days and two nights the "Flitter" steamed westward into the Atlantic, with her temporary owner locked into his stateroom. The confinement was irksome, but he rather liked the sensation of being interested in something besides money. He frequently laughed to himself over the absurdity of the situation. His enemies were friends, true and devoted; his gaolers were relentless but they were considerate. The original order that he should be guarded by one man was violated on the first day. There were times when his guard numbered at least ten persons and some of them served tea and begged him to listen to reason.

"It is difficult not to listen," he said fiercely. "It's like holding a man down and then asking him to be quiet. But my time is coming."

"Revenge will be his," exclaimed Mrs. Dan, tragically.

"You might have your term shortened on account of good conduct if you would only behave," suggested Peggy, whose reserve was beginning to soften. "Please be good and give in."

"I haven't been happier during the whole cruise," said Monty. "On deck I wouldn't be noticed but here I am quite the whole thing. Besides I can get out whenever I feel like it."

"I have a thousand dollars which says you can't," said DeMille, and Monty snapped him up so eagerly that he added, "that you can't get out of your own accord."

Monty acceded to the condition and offered odds on the proposition to the others, but there were no takers.

"That settles it," he smiled grimly to himself. "I can make a thousand dollars by staying here, and I can't afford to escape."

On the third day of Monty's imprisonment the "Flitter" began to roll heavily. At first he gloated over the discomfort of his guards who obviously did not like to stay below. "Subway" Smith and Bragdon were on duty and neither was famous as a good sailor. When Monty lighted his pipe there was consternation and "Subway" rushed on deck.

"You are a brave man, Joe," Monty said to the other, and blew a cloud of smoke in his direction. "I knew you would stick to your post. You wouldn't leave even if the ship should go down."

Bragdon had reached the stage where he dared not speak and was busying himself trying to "breathe with the motion of the boat," as he had called it.

"By Gad," continued Monty, relentlessly. "This smoke is getting thick. Some of the toilet water might help if I sprinkled it about."

One whiff of the sweet smelling cologne was enough for Bragdon and he bolted up the companionway, leaving the stateroom door wide open and the prisoner free to go where he pleased. Monty's first impulse was to follow but he checked himself on the threshold.

"Blast that bet with DeMille!" he said to himself, and added aloud to the fleeing guard: "The key, Joe, I dare you to come back and get it!"

But Bragdon was beyond recall and Monty locked the door on the inside and passed the key through the ventilator.

On deck a small part of the company braved the spray in the lee of the deck house, but the others had long since gone below. The boat was pitching furiously in the ugliest sea it had encountered, and there was anxiety underneath Captain Perry's mask of unconcern. DeMille and Dr. Lotless talked in the senseless way men have when they try to conceal their nervousness. But the women did not respond; they were in no mood for conversation.

Only one of them was quite oblivious to personal discomfort and danger. Peggy Gray was thinking of the prisoner below. In a reflection of her own terror, she pictured him crouching in the little stateroom, like a doomed criminal awaiting execution, alone, neglected, forgotten, unpitied. At first she pleaded with the men for his release, but they insisted upon waiting in the hope that a scare might bring him to his senses. Peggy saw that no help was to be secured from the other women, much as they might care for Brewster's peace of mind and safety. Her heart was bitter toward every one responsible for the situation, and there was dark rebellion in her soul. It culminated finally in a resolve to release Monty Brewster at any cost.

With difficulty she made her way to the stateroom door, clinging to supports at times and then plunging violent away from them. For some minutes she listened, frantically clutching Brewster's door and the wall-rail. There was no guard, and the tumult of the sea drowned every sound within. Her imagination ran riot when her repeated calls were not answered.

"Monty, Monty," she cried, pounding wildly on the door.

"Who is it? What is the trouble?" came in muffled tones from within, and Peggy breathed a prayer of thanks. Just then she discovered the key which Monty had dropped and quickly opened the door, expecting to find him cowering with fear. But the picture was different. The prisoner was seated on the divan, propped up with many pillows and reading with the aid of an electric light "The Intrusions of Peggy."

CHAPTER XXVIII

A CATASTROPHE.

"Oh!" was Peggy's only exclamation, and there was a shadow of disappointment in her eyes.

"Come in, Peggy, and I'll read aloud," was Monty's cheerful greeting as he stood before her.

"No, I must go," said Peggy, confusedly. "I thought you might be nervous about the storm—and—"

"And you came to let me out?" Monty had never been so happy.

"Yes, and I don't care what the others say. I thought you were suffering—" But at that moment the boat gave a lurch which threw her across the threshold into Monty's arms. They crashed against the wall, and he held her a moment and forgot the storm. When she drew away from him she showed him the open door and freedom. She could not speak.

"Where are the others?" he asked, bracing himself in the doorway.

"Oh, Monty," she cried, "we must not go to them. They will think me a traitor."

"Why were you a traitor, Peggy?" he demanded, turning toward her suddenly.

"Oh—oh, because it seemed so cruel to keep you locked up through the storm," she answered, blushing.

"And there was no other reason?" he persisted.

"Don't, please, don't!" she cried, piteously, and he misunderstood her emotion. It was clear that she was merely sorry for him.

"Never mind, Peggy, it's all right. You stood by me and I'll stand by you. Come on; we'll face the mob and I'll do the fighting."

Together they made their way into the presence of the mutineers, who were crowded into the main cabin.

"Well, here's a conspiracy," cried Dan DeMille, but there was no anger in his voice. "How did you escape? I was just thinking of unlocking your door, Monty, but the key seemed to be missing."

Peggy displayed it triumphantly.

"By Jove," cried Dan. "This is rank treachery. Who was on guard?"

A steward rushing through the cabin at this moment in answer to frantic calls from Bragdon furnished an eloquent reply to the question.

"It was simple," said Monty. "The guards deserted their post and left the key behind."

"Then it is up to me to pay you a thousand dollars."

"Not at all," protested Monty, taken aback. "I did not escape of my own accord. I had help. The money is yours. And now that I am free," he added, quietly, "let me say that this boat does not go to Boston."

"Just what I expected," cried Vanderpool.

"She's going straight to New York" declared Monty. The words were hardly uttered when a heavy sea sent him sprawling across the cabin and he concluded, "or to the bottom."

"Not so bad as that," said Captain Perry, whose entrance had been somewhat hastened by the lurch of the boat. "But until this blows over I must keep you below." He laughed but he saw they were not deceived. "The seas are pretty heavy and the decks are being holy-stoned for nothing, but I wouldn't like to have any of you washed overboard by mistake."

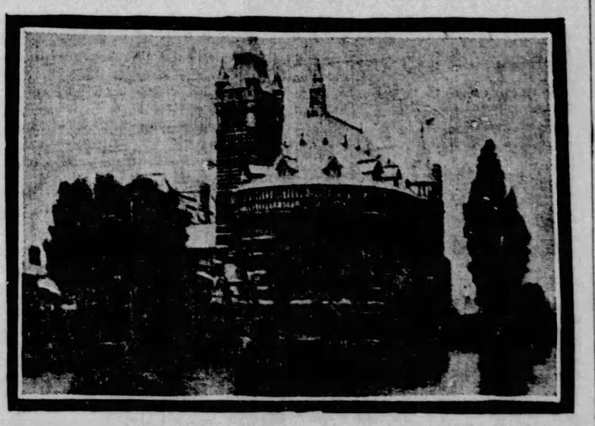
The hatches were battened down, and it was a sorry company that tried to while away the evening in the main cabin. Monty's chaffing about the advantages of the North Cape over the stormy Atlantic was not calculated to raise the drooping spirits, and it was very early when he and his shattered guests turned in. There was little sleep on board the "Flitter" that night. Even if it had been easy to forget the danger, the creaking of the ship and the incessant roar of the water were enough for wakefulness. With each lurch of the boat it seemed more incredible that it could endure. It was such a mite of a thing to meet so furious an attack. As it rose on the wave to pause in terror on its crest before sinking shivering into the trough, it made the breath come short and the heart stand still. Through the night the fragile little craft fought its lonely way, bravely ignoring its own weakness and the infinite strength of its enemy. To the captain, lashed to the bridge, there were hours of grave anxiety—hours when he feared each wave as it approached, and wondered what new damage it had done as it receded. As the wind increased toward morning he felt a sickening certainty that the brave little boat was beaten. Somehow she seemed to lose courage, to waver a bit and almost give up the fight. He watched her miserably as the dismal dawn came up out of the sea. Yet it was not until seven o'clock that the crash came, which shook the passengers out of their berths and filled them with shivering terror. The whirling of the broken shaft seemed to consume the ship. In every cabin it spoke with horrible vividness of disaster. The clamor of voices and the rush of many feet, which followed, meant but one thing. Almost instantly the machinery was stopped—an ominous silence in the midst of the dull roar of the water and the cry of the wind.

It was a terrified crowd that quickly gathered in the main cabin, but it was a brave one. There were no cries and few tears. They expected anything and were ready for the worst, but they would not show the white feather. It was Mrs. Dan who broke the tension. "I made sure of my pearls," she said; "I thought they would be appreciated at the bottom of the sea."

Brewster came in upon their laughter. "I like your nerve, people," he exclaimed, "you are all right. It won't be so bad now. The wind has dropped."

Long afterward when they talked the matter over, DeMille claimed that the only thing that bothered him that night was the effort to decide whether the club of which he and Monty were members would put in the main hallway two blackbordered cards, each bearing a name, or

Shakesperean Theatre at Stratford



The present revived interest in the plays of Shakespeare is due not to any impulse, but to the fact that when a person gets a surfeit of the cheap, the shallow and the spurious he at once returns to the things of standard excellence. All varieties and schools of the drama may come and go across the stage, but Shakespeare stands as the eternal rock. The picture here given is of the Shakespeare theatre at Stratford-on-Avon. Thither many dramatists could go and with profit spend time in meditation and repentance.

only one with both names. Mr. Valentine regretted that he had gone on for years paying life insurance premiums when now his only relatives were on the boat and would die with him.

The captain, looking pretty rocky after his twenty-hour vigil, summoned his chief. "We're in a bad hole, Mr. Brewster," he said when they were alone, and no mistake. A broken shaft and this weather make a pretty poor combination."

"Is there no chance of making a port for repairs?"

"I don't see it, sir. It looks like a long pull."

"We are way off our course, I suppose?" and Monty's coolness won Captain Perry's admiration.

"I can't tell just how much until I get the sun, but this wind is fierce. I suspect we've drifted pretty far."

"Come and get some coffee, captain. While the storm lasts the only thing to do is to cheer up the women and trust to luck."

"You are the nerviest mate I ever shipped with, Mr. Brewster," and the captain's hand gripped Monty's in a way that meant things. It was a tribute he appreciated.

During the day Monty devoted himself to his guests, and at the first sign of pensiveness he was ready with a jest or a story. But he did it with all a tact that inspired the crowd as a whole with hope, and no one suspected that he himself was not cheerful. For Peggy Gray there was a special tenderness, and he made up his mind that if things should go wrong he would tell her that he loved her.

"It could do no harm," he thought to himself, "and I want her to know."

Toward night the worst was over. The sea had gone down and the hatches were opened for a while to admit air, though it was still too rough to venture out. The next morning was bright and clear. When the company gathered on deck the havoc created by the storm was apparent. Two of the boats had been completely carried away and the launch was rendered useless by a large hole in the stern.

"You don't mean to say that we will drift about until the repairs can be made?" asked Mrs. Dan in alarm.

"We are three hundred miles off the course already," explained Monty, "and it will be pretty slow traveling under sail."

It was decided to make for the Canary Islands, where repairs could be made and the voyage resumed. But where the wind had raged a few days before, it had now disappeared altogether, and for a week the "Flitter" tossed about absolutely unable to make headway. The first of August had arrived and Monty himself was beginning to be nervous. With the fatal day not quite two months away, things began to look serious. Over one hundred thousand dollars would remain after he had settled the expenses of the cruise and he was helplessly drifting in mid-ocean. Even if the necessary repairs could be made promptly, it would take the "Flitter" fourteen days to sail from the Canaries to New York. Figure as hard as he could he saw no way out of the unfortunate situation. Two days more elapsed and still no sign of a breeze. He made sure that September 23 would find him still drifting and still in possession of one hundred thousand superfluous dollars.

At the end of ten days the yacht had progressed but two hundred miles and Monty was beginning to plan the rest of his existence on a capital of $100,000. He had given up all hope of the Sedgwick legacy and was trying to be resigned to his fate, when a tramp steamer was suddenly sighted. Brewster ordered the man on watch to fly a flag of distress. Then he reported to the captain and told what he had done. With a bound the captain rushed on deck and tore the flag from the sailor's hand.

"That was my order," said Monty, nettled at the captain's manner.

"You want them to get a line on us and claim salvage, do you?"

"What do you mean?"

"If they get a line on us in response to that flag they will claim the entire value of the ship as salvage. You want to spend another $200,000 on this boat?"

"I didn't understand," said Monty, sheepishly. "But for God's sake, fix it up somehow. Can't they tow us? I'll pay for it."

Communication was slow, but after an apparently endless amount of signaling, the capatin finally announced that the freight steamer was bound for Southampton and would tow the "Flitter" to that point for a price.

"Back to Southampton!" groaned Monty. "That means months before we get back to New York."

"He says he can get us to Southampton in ten days," in terrupted the captain.

"I can do it, I can do it," he cried to the consternation of his guests, who wondered if his mind were affected. "If he'll land us in Southampton by the 27th, I'll pay him up to one hundred thousand dollars."

(To be Continued.)

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ENGLISH WORDS GOOD ENOUGH

Why do people persist in using French words when there are good old English words to serve the purpose? It is a habit that is growing daily. For instance, at dinner people give you "menu" instead of "bill of fare," though the items are such English dishes as boiled cod, roast beef and apple tart; one is accommodated with a serviette instead of a napkin (an English word, but originally of French origin), as is the Scotch word napery, used for household linen. When you enter a shop you are served with corsets instead of stays, costumes by a costumiere instead of dresses by a dressmaker; "blouses" take the place of shirts, or waists, as the Americans have it; and hose are offered for stockings. The former word is, however, English. At the theatre we have programs instead of playbills, and matinees in place of afternoon performances; toques are adjusted with as much ease as hats, and we eat in a restaurant as cheerfully as in a dining room. There are, of course, untranslatable words which must be used, but our good old English language is rapidly becoming a hotch-potch of foreign words, while telegraphy is doing its best to oust all the crisp and racy Saxon speech. Whenever possible let us determine to use an English instead of a French word, both in literature and conversation.—Lady Violet Greville in the Graphic.

A price has been put on the head of the American eagle in Tehama county, Cal. The board of supervisors offers a reward of $1 for the head of each of the great birds on the petition of sheep men, who have lost many lambs by eagles.

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I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day but just sit down and write me for it right now.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.

MY GIRL

ELIZABETH AYERS. No. XI.

What was funny about My Girl's giving me a smoking jacket and a box of cigars for Christmas was this: Several weeks ago she began to reason with me about smoking.

"Teddy," said she, "smoking is an expensive and pernicious habit. It weakens the nerves, injures the health and imperils the eyesight. Many a man has acquired a taste for strong drink through the use of tobacco. Pause and think before it is too late."

"She spoke with a far-away look in her eyes, as if she was reciting a lesson. I knew she'd been reading some tobacco-cure advertisement. She was so in earnest about it that I didn't laugh, though I wanted to.

"Yes'm," was all I said.

"What do you think about it, Teddy?" she questioned the next moment, in her usual chirky tone of voice.

"Why, My Girl," I told her, "if you think I should stop smoking, I suppose I shall have to give up the weed."

"They say smoking a pipe is not so injurious," My Girl suggested, reflectively.

I cheered up.

"It isn't half so expensive as cigars," I ventured. "You get a nice, clean, clay pipe—a little one for a cent—and one of those bags of tobacco that gives you a long, sweet, cool smoke, and there you are, putting money in the bank instead of burning it."

"Suppose you commence to break off with a pipe and one cigar a day until it comes easy to go without," My Girl proposed.

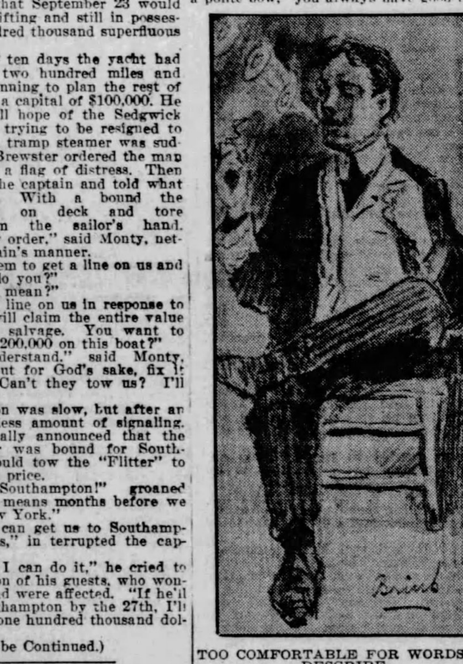
"Suppose I do." I agreed, and that was the way of it until My Girl surprised me at Christmas.

We had so much to talk about after the Christmas Eve wedding that I forgot the matter for a day or two. Beside that, I didn't want to throw cold water on My Girl's enthusiasm by asking why she had changed her mind. I haven't any use for those people who always want an apology and a written explanation when you change your mind. If you don't change your mind once in a while, it gets shabby and frayed at the seams like clothes that are worn too long without repairing.

My Girl let me into the secret of it without my asking. We were sitting in front of a bright fire in the parlor, with a lamp on the table near us and Micky on the rug toasting his toes. I had on the smoking jacket and was making the air blue with one of the cigars My Girl gave me, too comfortable for words to describe.

"Teddy," she began, "probably you think I'm a queer girl to ask you to stop smoking and then turn around and give you the tools."

"Mrs. Vanderbilt," I said, making her a polite bow, "you always have good reasons for whatever you do; you needn't explain. I am satisfied."



TOO COMFORTABLE FOR WORDS TO DESCRIBE.

A dimple dents My Girl's right cheek when she smiles and I saw it commence to twinkle.

"Well, Teddy," she went on, "you were so good about stopping and showed me you could if you wanted to, that I decided you might as well take all the comfort there was, nights after a hard day's work, when you are loafing by ourselves together. And then I wanted you to have a house coat to put on when you came home. It saves your business suit and looks so comfy and as if you were home to stay."

She stopped talking for a moment, and by the expression of her face I knew she was wishing me to ask her a question. I wasn't quite sure what it was, but I took a chance and made the venture.

"Isn't there something more to the reason, My Girl?" I asked.

She hesitated, and the color of red, red roses bloomed in her cheeks, but she looked like an angel to me when she confessed, "I want you always to feel free to do what you please because I know you will never please to do anything that will make me unhappy, so, in a way, when I gave you those presents, I was giving you back your freedom."

Now, wouldn't a girl like that hold a man forever? There's nothing that makes a man feel so much like a real man as to know he's trusted.

I'll be careful not to smoke too much.

My Girl and I spent New Year's day sort of looking backward and planning things for the future. We have Jimmy and Mary married. The Little Mother is happy, and at present no new excitement is brewing. We are not too good to live on earth, but someway there didn't seem to be any apparent reason for our turning new leaves over.

"Let's not turn over a new leaf, Teddy, we might dog-ear it, and that would be awful," My Girl said New Year's eve when the whistles and bells were blowing and ringing the old year's good-bye and I had happened to mention what was customary to the occasion. So we have decided to go on doing the best we can until we can do better.

My Girl feels a personal responsibility about Jimmy and his girl and the Little Mother.

"I think they are the kind of people who have to be encouraged along, once in awhile," My Girl told me.

"Yes," I answered, "Jimmy gets fierce sometimes, and if things don't come his way, he's likely to turn reckless."

"We'll try not to have him, won't we, Teddy," My Girl said with a killing air of importance as if she was Madame Destiny.

"We'll do our best to regulate the family," I answered, with owl-like solemnity.

New Year's night we went to a down-town cafe to get our dinner. Jimmy and Mary and the Little Mother wanted us to take dinner with them but My Girl refused and proposed to me—when Micky wasn't listening—"let's you and I stay by ourselves. We've lived in such a rush lately it'll be nice to stop and breathe and get acquainted."

"How would it be to go to a theatre after dinner?" I suggested. My Girl fairly crowed with delight.

"Oh, Teddy," she exclaimed, "what a picnic. It'll be just like old times when there never was any one except you and I, and we had no cares or responsibilities."

"Are you staggering with cares, now, My Girl?" I questioned

"The idea," she answered, "the idea!" Then she went on soberly "Of course when we were first married we didn't have the house or Micky"

"Nor a house that's most paid for, nor a dog that owns us, nor all the comforts of a home that's neat but not gaudy, and please, Mrs. Vanderbilt," I urged, "please don't forget to mention the raise of salary. It comes due this month and I feel as if there were millions in it."

My Girl caught her breath with a quick gasp of delight.

"Teddy," she whispered, too excited to speak out loud, "isn't everything lovely?"

"Yes'm," I told her, "everything is perfectly lovely."

It makes you feel glad to be alive when a New Year marks the passing of time, to be able to look back on the months that are gone and find nothing to stain them. Perplexities My Girl and I have had and sometimes little misunderstandings, but they've all been smoothed away without leaving rough places on our memory, and so far as My Girl and I know, the future stretches ahead like a sunshine path leading through summer meadows.

I guess the beginning of a New Year makes most people think back, and that's what I've been doing—sort of taking an inventory of the stock in hand and reckoning up the season's profits. It's been a good year for us—My Girl and I—and there are more a-coming.

My Girl has an expression she uses frequently, especially when we get to talking past history.

"Happy days, Teddy," she'll say, "happy days!"

And so, with our hands on our hearts, My Girl and I say to you together:

"Happy days, happy days."

THE END.

"HAPPY DAYS, TEDDY. HAPPY DAYS."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal.)

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

DON'T MARK BOTH SIDES.

The clerk in the express office was just about to toss the package back of the counter when he noticed that it was addressed on both sides. "It's good I saw that. Charges might have been collected twice," he said. "That's funny," remarked the shipper. "I just paid the charges, you know." "Yes," responded the clerk, "and I marked it paid, but the second address might have caused them to collect at the other end. You see I checked it off 'Paid' on one side, but when it reaches the other office it might be that the prepaid mark would be on the bottom. That would bring the other address up, and seeing no check mark there, the receiving office would mark it 'Collect.' The chances are the package would be handled that side up, without the other address and the prepaid mark being discovered, and the party to whom it is addressed would pay the second express charges." "And I thought I was doing something to expedite matters in putting the address on both sides," commented the shipper. "You weren't," said the clerk. "It's all right to address letters on both sides, for the convenience of mail clerks, but don't put two addresses on express packages, unless you want to run the risk of paying double."—Philadelphia Record.

RETALIATION AT A DANCE

She was young. It was her first season, and it pleased her to snub her cub cousin most unmercifully when he asked for a dance.

"No," she protested, one evening, "you can't see my program—it's all full."

"But there'll be extras. Can't I have an extra?"

"Ye—es," returned the young woman, grudging relinquishing her card, "but don't take the first one; it's promised."

Later in the evening when she looked to see which dance her cousin had appropriated she found that she had food for reflection. The young man had put his name down for the four hundred ninety-ninth extra.

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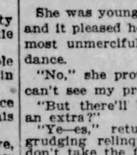

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FAMOUS DOGS.

How They Have Been Treated by Great Writers.

Although it may be conceded that among the animals of fiction the horse holds first place, the part played by dogs, especially in modern literature, is very large and important, says the London Standard. The pages of many famous novels have presented us with members of the canine race as carefully drawn and as lovingly delineated as any of the human characters introduced. Not infrequently the role of hero or heroine is doubled with or wholly supported by a dog, and in numberless instances it is the intervention, conscious or unconscious, of a dog upon which the whole plot turns. As might be expected, it is among the works of such novelists as are specially noted as dog lovers that the finest and most frequent descriptions of their four-footed friends are to be found, and naturally Sir Walter Scott, well known for his extreme attachment to dogs, heads the list.

Big dogs are Scott's special favorites, and his noblest example is Sir Kenneth's hound Roswal, who bears an all important part in the plot of The Talisman. Roswal is described as a large stag hound of splendid proportions and great sagacity, who shares his master's watch on St. George's Mount, beside the banner of England, above the camp of the Crusaders. Tempted by woman's guile, the knight forsakes his post for a short space, leaving Roswal to guard the flag. A base attack is made in his absence, and Kenneth returns to find the flag gone and its faithful defender wounded apparently to death in its defense. Kenneth's remorse for the violation of the English banner is scarcely more keen than his grief over the dog, who wags his tail and licks his master's hand, even in the agonies of death. It is a most touching scene, drawn by a master hand, and the reader's satisfaction is not less than the knight's is represented to be when the Arabian physician, Saladin, disguised, appears opportunely, and by his timely ministrations saves the hound, who lives to identify his till then unknown assailant by dragging him bodily from his horse. In "Ivanhoe" Gurth, the swineherd, possesses a noteworthy dog, Fangs by name, "a rugged, wolfish looking dog, a sort of lurcher, half mastiff, half greyhound," who assists his master in the care of his refractory charges. is wounded by Cedric the Saxon, and whose adventures are carried on throughout the book.

In "Woodstock," again, Scott draws with loving touch the portrait of Sir Henry's Lee's famous mastiff, Bevis, who, in the first scene, accompanies the knight to the church, where, "bating an occasional temptation to warble along with the accord, he behaved himself as decorously as any of the congregation and returned as much edified, perhaps, as some of them," who had, moreover, saved his master's life, defended his daughter Alice from assault and fastened his teeth into the sacred person of King Charles II, when the distinguished monarch was seeking refuge in Woodstock Lodge. Among Scott's dogs mention must also needs be made of the famous breed of pepper-and-mustard terriers described in "Guy Mannering," and which have ever since borne the name of their immortal owner, Dandie Dinmont. "I have six letters at hame, forebye other dogs," said that worthy. "There's Auld Pepper and Auld Mustard, and Little Pepper and Little Mustard. I had them a regularly entered, first wi' the tods and brocks, and now they fear nothing that ever cam' wi' hairy skin on't."

Dickens was a dog lover, and possessed several dear canine friends. It is recorded in his biographies how greatly moved he was on one occasion by the sympathetic concern evinced by two of his favorites, Turk and Linda, when, during a walk, he was suddenly struck with lameness. Boisterous companions as they always were, the sudden change in him caused them boundless distress, and for the rest of the journey they crept by the side of their master as slowly as he did, never turning from him. The finest dog character in Dickens' novels is undoubtedly Diogenes, the favorite of little Paul Dombey, and subsequently presented by Mr. Toots to his sister Florence. "As ridiculous a dog as one would meet with on a summer's day; a blundering, ill-favored, clumsy, bullet-headed dog, continually acting on a wrong idea that there was an enemy in the neighborhood whom it was meritorious to bark at." Nevertheless, despite his peculiarities, his "habit of carrying his tongue out as if he had come express to a dispensary to be examined for his health," his falling upon the man-servant, "morally convinced that he was the enemy whom he had barked at around the corner all his life and had never seen yet," Diogenes is a most estimable animal and holds our affections till the end of the book.

Not so with Dora's little dog Jip in "David Copperfield," drawn to the very life, whose most meritorious action is his pathetic death at the moment when his foolish, fascinating mistress, Copperfield's "child wife," breathes her last. Then there is Sike's dog in "Oliver Twist," white and shaggy, with red eyes, and his face scratched and torn in twenty different places, continuously kicked and beaten and half killed by his ruffian master, but who clings to him with dumb fidelity through all, and in the last scene, when the fugitive murderer hangs himself from the roof of the house, perishes in a wild attempt to reach his body. Reference is also owing to the performing dogs in "Old Curiosity Shop," one happy member of which troupe of artists, being unlucky enough to lose a halfpenny during the day, is denied his supper and obliged instead to grind mournful music out of a barrel organ, sometimes at quick time, sometimes in slow, but never leaving off for an instant, while watching with despairing eyes his companions at their meal. Lovers of "Pickwick" also will recall Mr. Jingle's celebrated Ponto, described by his master in characteristic fashion — "Pointer — surprising instinct—shooting one day—entered inclosure—whistled—dog stopped—whistled again—Ponto! Ponto—no go—stock still—would not move—staring at a board—'Gamekeeper has orders to shoot all dogs found in this inclosure'—would not pass it—valuable dog that—very!"

Thackeray, however, makes little use or mention of dogs. George Eliot also lays no great stress upon them, though Adam Bede has a faithful friend in Gyp, a gray sheep dog, and Bartle Massay a brown tan bitch, Vixen, whom he refers to contemptuously as a woman. "Where's the use of talking to a woman with babies? She's got no conscience—it's all run to milk." Lytton makes great capital of the performing poodle, Sir Isaac, and Mops, in "What Will He Do With It?" and Bran, the huge British mastiff, is an all important character in Kingsley's Hypatia, where he plays no small part in the redemption of the young Jew, Raphael Aben-Ezra. There is a dog incident in Yeast, and a dog in the Water Babies, who was a real dog on a ship till he fell overboard into the sea, where he "kicked and sneezed so hard that he sneezed himself clean out of his skin and turned into a water dog, and followed Tom the whole day to the Other-end-of-Nowhere." Such a keen sportsman as Whyte Melville was sure to introduce a dog into his novels, and there is no more touching or beautiful story in all fictional dog annals than is found in The Interpreter. One of Captain Marryat's best tales, The Dog Fiend, is, as its title reveals, entirely about a dog, an ill omened cur rejoicing in the appropriate name of Snarleyow; and Bronte lovers will not need reminding of the dog in Shirley or of Rochester dog in Jane Eyre. Coming to living authors, we may instance Conan Doyle's Hound of the Baskervilles, Anstey's Black Poodle and Oliphant's Owd Bob as playing title roles in their own novels. Kipling has several dogs in his stories, notably Tiejens in The Recrudescence of Imray, and Binkie in The Light That Failed. Miss Fowler, Miss Cholmondeley, Stanley Weyman, Seton Merriman and other authors have written of dogs too numerous to mention, though special mention is surely merited by Montmorency, whose presence added so greatly to the remarkable adventures of Three Men in a Boat.

A Clear Case.

A story is told of a speech recently made by an Irish barrister in a court of law.

He was for the plaintiff, whose cow had been knocked down and killed by a train, and this was the contention:

If the train had been run as it should have been ran, or if the bell had been rung as it should have been rang, or if the whistle had been blown as it should have been blew, both of which they did neither, the cow would not have been injured when she was killed."—London Tit-Bits.

How the Expression Originated.

The Sphinx was propounding its riddle to a Greek. Failure to solve it, as all know, meant death.

"Well!" said the monster, impatiently, noting the man's hesitation, "can't you see through it?"

"I can't for the life of me," was the reply.

A few moments after the unlucky guesser had passed away, but the expression survived.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

MATCHES AND THEIR DANGER

Peril to Which Women Are Exposed by Skirts Taking Fire.

Something more than a generation ago an archduchess of the imperial house of Austria, in the palace of Schonbrunn, stepped on a match, and in a moment her superlatively combustible underwear was in flames and the high-born lady perished in agony within a few hours as the result of the occurrence. Only a few days ago a suburban lady, within hearing of the city's church bells and the ferry fog whistles, met with a similar accident, having a like result. In the interval between the two a good many of similar sort have been recorded here and there among match-using and lingerie-wearing races and females the world over, inviting comment with a precautionary moral, and its repetition cannot be amiss whenever anything of the sort happens, though the lesons of peril which they convey may not be heeded as seriously as they deserve. The safety match does something to diminish such dangers, and there are laundering preparations for fluffy underwear and other exposed textures, rendering them noninflammable, but their use is by no means general. The lady who steps on a match will find it nine times in ten not of the safety variety, and nine times in ten the invisible portions of her apparel will not have been rendered incombustible by any of the solutions in which the blanchisseuse has immersed them. Any chemist can tell any lady what they are, and such an anchor of safety against a simple but most appalling peril should be a valuable contribution to feminine peace of mind and security.

There is likewise a female habit more prevalent than it ought to be of striking matches on the sole of the shoe, managed in a fashion which is a feminine monopoly and conducted with dexterities of gesture not readily lending themselves to description. But they are as full of danger as those of a tiger moth fluttering around a lighted candle. Those who imagine that this practice is confined to vaudeville actresses and artists' models show that their opportunities of observation have been limited. It is not at all confined to these meritorious but unconventional classes. In fact it is extended enough to constitute a real social peril, and a voice of warning should be lifted up against it whenever the same appears to be called for. It is agonizing to reflect that the occasion for it is generally supplied by the burning up of a woman. It is a kind of suttee that has no root in religion, but is an outgrowth of mere heedlessness, taking no account of the consequences which sometimes do and are always likely to follow it.—New York Times.

JEFFERSON RELIC.

William J. Bryan, presidential candidate and editor, is an enthusiastic relic hunter. The first sight that greets a visitor at Fairview, Bryan's country home, upon entering the reception hall of the Bryan mansion is a marble mortar, or punch bowl. Perched upon an upright, oaken table with a heavy wooden pestle hang-

ing over its rim, this punch bowl is immediately an object of interest. Above it, and suspended from the wall, is a painting of Jefferson. This punch bowl was once the property of Jefferson and was used by him for many years at his home at Monticello.

The punch bowl is a rather pretentious affair. It was chiselled from a solid block of white Virginia marble. Its weight is probably one hundred pounds, and its capacity is sufficient to permit of the mixing of ten gallons of liquid refreshment. Its history shows that it has been used countless times for the mixing of punch, but Bryan, being a teetotaler, will use it only for lemonade. Along with the bill of sale conveying the punch bowl to Bryan came a certificate giving authenticity to the claim that it was once the property of Jefferson.

At the recent election the people of California voted in favor of a state constitutional amendment exempting from taxation $100 worth of personal property.

A Dollar's Worth Free To Any Rheumatic Sufferer

I ask no deposit—no reference—no security. There is nothing to risk—nothing to promise—nothing to pay, either now or later. Any Rheumatic sufferer who does not know my remedy may have a full dollar's worth free to try!

I willingly make this liberal offer because I know that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy may be relied upon ALWAYS to bring the utmost relief that medicine can. Years before I discovered this remedy, I studied the nature of Rheumatism. For Rheumatism is really

Crystallized Poison!

Your blood is always full of poison—the poison you eat and drink and breathe into your system. It is the purpose of the blood to absorb and carry off this very poison. And the kidneys, which are the blood filters are expected to cleanse the blood and send it back through the system clean, to gather more poison which, they, in turn, will eliminate.

But sometimes the kidneys fail. And sometimes, from some other cause, the blood gets so full of poison that the cannot absorb it all. This is the start of Rheumatism. The poison accumulates and crystallizes. The crystals look like little grains of sugar or of fine white sand. The blood carries them and they increase in size. Then, when it can carry them no longer, it deposits them in a joint—on a bone—anywhere.

The twinge in your leg—the dull ache in your arm on a rainy day—these are the outward signs of the unseen crystals. And the twisted limbs and inexpressible anguish of the sufferer who has allowed his symptoms to go unheeded and unattended for years—these are the evidences of what Rheumatism, neglected, can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciatics, neuralgia, gout—for all these are the results of rheumatic poison in the blood.

Plainly, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The formation of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but always. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

I spent twenty years in experimenting before I felt satisfied that I had a certain remedy for this dread disease,—a remedy which would not only clean out the poison, but one which would stop its formation.

Certain Relief

The secret lay in a wonderful chemical I found in Germany. When I found this chemical, I knew that I could make a Rheumatic cure that would be practically certain. But even then, before I made an announcement—before I was willing to put my name on it—I made more than 2,000 tests! And my failures were but 2 per cent.

This German chemical is not the only ingredient I use in Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure—but it made the remedy possible—made possible an achievement which, I doubt not, could have been made in no other way.

This chemical was very expensive. The duty, too, was high. In all it cost me $4.90 per pound. But what is $4.90 per pound for a REAL remedy for the world's most painful disease?—for a REAL relief from the greatest torture human beings know?

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again—that is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism. That is why I can afford to make this liberal offer—that is why I can afford to spend the FIRST dollar that Rheumatic sufferers, the world over, may learn of my remedy.

Simply Write Me

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. But you must write ME for the free dollar package order. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard sized package and he will send the bill to me. There are no conditions—no requirements. All that I ask you to do is to write—write today. I will send you my book on Rheumatism beside. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 9528, Racine, Wis.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some reader of The Blade tell how to kill Canada thistles?—S., Hudson, Ind.

Would like to know, through your valuable paper, how to make a four-horse evener so as to keep three horses on one side of the tongue and one on the other. Something to use in the binder. —F., Navarre, O.

At what temperature should cream be in order to obtain the best results in churning. I am one of perhaps many housewives who have met with difficulties on "churning day," and if some reader of The Blade will come to my rescue, she will very likely confer a great favor upon others as well as upon myself.—R., Pulaskiville, O.

In selecting fruit trees, which are better, the large or small ones?—T., Elk City, Kan.

Will someone kindly give me a remedy for removing branding marks?—V., Kirkwood, Mo.

I have a young peach orchard, the trees of which are running a great deal of gum. What is the matter with them and what the cure? Please answer through The Blade.—M., Mcnaco, Pa.

I would like to know what is wrong with my chickens. Some of them, apparently healthy, among them laying hens, swell about the heads. They grew worse during the course of weeks and finally died. Can somebody give me a cure?—O., Flat Top, W. Va.

For Lousy Colts.

Editor Farmstead: Tell O. T., of Shickshinny, Pa., that for lice on colts fill bottle half full of kerosene oil, then fill the rest of way with skimmed milk, shake well and apply to body plentifully; will not take hair off. Have tried this successfully.—B., Cusco, Iowa.

Eggoil for Rupture.

E., Vincent, O.: Eggoil is obtained by taking the yolks of two or three or as many eggs as are desired, depending on the amount of oil desired; fry them until black, then place them in a cheese-cloth or canvas sack and squeeze until oil is extracted. Apply this to ruptured parts.

Horse Has Toothache.

Editor Farmstead.—Tell E., of Clermont, Va., that if he looks into his horse's mouth he will find a decayed or hollow tooth. Have it pulled and the horse will not shake his head any more.—D., Hemlock, Mich.

Artichokes.

Editor Farmstead:—Some one asked not long ago about the culture and profit of artichokes, presumably the globe artichoke (Cynara scolymus), the Jerusalem artichoke (Helianethus tuberosus), (tuberous sunflower), planted, grown and harvested like potatoes, being better known. The Cynara scolymus is a six-foot perennial from South Europe and North Africa with large, handsome purple flowers, the thick fleshy "bottoms" of the large round flower buds being the edible part, the small ones being pickled. A common vegetable in France and Italy. It is not much liked and little used in this country. Then, too, the young plants which must be grown a year or two before they will bear much are scarcely hardy in the north; they must have dry ground and good protection if they live through, while plants of any age are killed by standing water in winter.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Cure for Blood Boil.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell N., of Olivet, Iowa, that last spring I had a colt that had what I called a blood boil, or wart. It was as large as a good-sized walnut, on the inside of the left hind leg, above the hock. I had it cut off with an erasure, then touched it with a stick of lunar caustic to stop bleeding; then I coated it over, twice a day, with benzoated oxide of zinc ointment (cost 10 cents an ounce.) Whenever it became wet or bloody. I would sprinkle on pulverized copperas; it took some time before it was entirely healed. This is also good for wire cuts.—C., Westville, Ind.

Keeping Parsnips.

Editor Farmstead: M., Lancaster, O. Many parsnips are kept by leaving them in the beds, where they grew, and some people here suppose they ought not to be dug until spring. If this is done they should be dug before the ground becomes solid by freezing, but it never happened before and may never again.) I always dig a part of my crop in the fall and pile them on the cellar bottom just as I do beets, carrots, etc. There is no special process. Parsnips are sweeter and better for being somewhat wilted and dried both fall and spring dug. The advice often given to bury them in earth or sand in the cellar to keep them fresh, is not good, in my opinion.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Blackcap Raspberries.

Editor Farmstead: I have noticed recently, two inquiries in the Farmstead about blackcap raspberries. In answering C. of Pulaski, Tenn., I shall give also the information desired by the person in N. C., who made inquiry some time ago: Begin by setting your ground a good coat of manure (cow manure is best) and plow it in as early as possible. Then, in the spring, put your land in excellent condition at corn planting time and mark off your rows about seven feet apart (not of less than seven) and set your plants four feet apart in the rows. Cultivate just as you would cultivate corn. When your plants are a year old and begin to show signs of growth in spring, cut them back to 18 to 24 inches high, then cultivate—twice if possible—till blossoms begin to show, after which let them rest till the berries are ready to pick. After berries are picked out cut all the old canes and the weaker of the new ones, leaving four to six new growth canes in each hill, to be treated the following spring the same as before, except to cut about one-third higher. You can set plants all through April and May, but always use water in setting. I have set as late as July and had them do well. Flat, soggy land is of no use for raspberries unless well underdrained. When you clip your bushes in spring rake up and carry out the brush and then cultivate, and, if necessary, hoe; and the same also after cutting out the old wood after picking. As to sorts to plant I would say—for one acre—First, one-quarter acre Gregg; second, one-half acre Cumberland, and third, one-quarter acre Mammoth Chester. If properly managed an acre of ground will yield 2,000 quarts of berries. The "Kansas" has a high reputation, but I have not tested it. Don't set too deep.—W., Moweaqua, Ill.

Artichokes.

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Blanching Celery.

W. Coralls, Ore.: Large earthen tiles put over the plants with the leaves coming out of the top are highly praised by some growers. Others put wide boards on each side of the row, leaning toward each other. The exclusion of light from the stalks being the essential point. But most celery is banked up with earth. A plow is run through on each side the row and the bank is finished with hoe, pressing the stalks together and taking care that no earth falls into the heart of the plant, this being done a month or more before pulling.

Varieties can now be had whose later stalks and leaves are white to begin with, but they require blanching to make them tender, I suppose. There are also red sorts.

The garden Angelica, or Nondo, or Lovage, or Smellage (Sigusticum acteaefolium) is a strong perennnial six feet high and if a pile of straw is put over the root in the fall the young stems will blanch and you can have "celery" in May or June. It may be as good or better than the ordinary sort for aught I know. No celery is good, in my opinion. It used to be used in this way before the present sorts came.

Some set the plants in the bottom of a trench a foot deep, putting in manure enough for the use of the plants before setting, then the trench is filled in as they grow, making a back at last as above, raising it higher from time to time. Or dig the plants before hard frost, lay down a bed of fine earth in a cellar and set them out as closely as possible. They will grow a little if the cellar is warm enough and blanch nicely in the darkness. Give water now and then.—G., Arkford, N. Y.

Bees in Winter.

G., Port Huron, Mich.: Twist good, new straw into a solid rope about two inches through. Coil it round and sew each turn to the one above it with a big wooden needle threaded with binding twine until you have a cone (see the picture of a bee hive in any primer) large enough to cover the hive and resting on the same bottom board, taking care that air can enter the hive and the bees can run out and in as usual. A cellar is a good place for bees if it is a good cellar. But many cellars are very unsuitable and you want to go slow. Any cellar will not "chaff" hives that have double walls, which are packed in winter with cut straw.—G., Arkford, N. Y.

Government Wants Information.

The government has been studying the migration of native birds for some time past, and has discovered many interesting things, but in order to complete the work the division of biological survey is asking for the co-operation of the public. Correspondents are requested to furnish notes regarding the dates of appearance and other facts noted concerning night hawks, catbirds, kingbirds, red-eyed vireo and redstart.

Big Goose Incubator.

On a certain goose farm in the middle west there is an incubator with a capacity for 10,000 eggs. These eggs are not, however, placed in the incubator at one time, but are so arranged that one section will hatch each day, being refilled as soon as the goslings are taken out. The geese are raised on this farm for their feathers alone, which are used in the upholstering business.—Country Life in America.

Roughage Fattens Hogs.

Hogs following steers in mud lots at the Illinois station made 3.66 pounds of pork from every 100 pounds of whole corn fed to the steers when the roughage was corn clover and timothy and 3.78 pounds of pork per 100 pounds corn fed to steers with clover for roughage. The hog gets the benefit of the clover fed to the steers. So he does of oil meal fed to steers.

Cleanliness on the

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Jefferson Davis' Bondsmen.

Please name Jefferson Davis' bondsmen when he was released from prison after his two years' confinement.—X. X. X.

Reference works do not give the full list of Davis' bondsmen. That was a detail which hitsorians evidently regarded as of minor importance in connection with the ex-Confederate president's release, which was signed at Richmond, Va., May 14, 1867. The only name we have found recorded in reference works at hand was that of Horace Greeley, which was next following Mr. Davis' own signature. However, we have found, by reference to files of newspapers of the date of the release, three names in addition to Mr. Greeley's, following in this ordere: Schell, of New York; Jackman, of Philadelphia, and John Minor Botts, of Richmond. Others who signed were residents of Richmond, a great many more than were actually required offering their signatures.

Income Tax Vote.

Please give names and politics of U. S. supreme judges voting for and against the income tax law.—J. G., Dayton, Tenn.

The income tax law was declared unconstitutional by a decision of the United States supreme court, May 20, 1895. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller. Voting with him were Field, Rep.; Gray, Dem.; Brewer, Rep., and Shiras, Rep.

The judges voting for the law were Harlan, Rep.; White, Dem.; Brown, Rep., and Jackson, Dem.

The law was declared invalid on the whole because parts of it were unconstitutional. The full importance of the decision, at the time it was rendered, fell heavily upon the treasury, there being at that time $55,000,000 deficit. It meant the immediate enactment of a law to provide revenue for the government expenses or a bond issue. The latter alternative was adopted.

Eugene Field.

Give a complete biography of the poet Eugene Feld, also stating the particular illness that caused his death.—C. M. H., McVitta, Ind.

We have not the information at hand to enable us to give the illness which resulted in the death of Eugene Feld. Whatever its nature is was of brief duration, lasting but a few days and not being regarded until final summons of death came, of serious consequence. Field died on the morning of the 4th of November, 1895, at the age of 45 years. He was born at St. Louis, September 2, 1850. His death occurred at Chicago, where he had been engaged for a number of years in journalistic work. It was while here that his verses and tales reached the height of their popularity. The place he had won in the hearts of the people was enviable. He was the true child's poet and storyteller, and although he wrote many important things, the warmth of his great heart was best reflected in his child-songs. They were marvels of sweet simplicity, and will be sung and remembered no doubt after others of his works, by which he may have a greater store, have passed out of mind. Among the pretty bits of versification may be mentioned "Little Boy Blue." It is destined to live forever, and time cannot efface the beauty and simplicity of its conception nor mar the delicate pathos of the story it tells.

Field's more important works comprise "Culture Garland," "Love Songs of Childhood," "A Little Book of Western Verse," "A Little Book of Profitable Tales," "A Second Book of Verse," "The Holy Cross and Othere Tales," "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac."

Field was in love with the west—from Chicago to the coast. Unlike most successful writers, he kept away from the east, declining the many inducements offered him to go there.

He utterly locked business qualifications. Commercial instinct was wholly separate from his nature. As a result, notwithstanding he had earned a fair competency through his daily newspaper work and the publication of his books, he died poor, leaving to the world a legacy of song and good humor—the inspirations of a loving heart and the genius of a bright mind.

Military Powers.

Please state the nations having the greatest military power in navy and land forces, and which nation is the best equipped for war.—J. A. P., Johnson City, Tenn.

Germany exceeds any other European nation in the strength of her land forces, having the greatest number of officers and men under command, and possessing superior strength in guns and equipment. France and Russia follow in the order named.

Great Britain has the most powerful navy, it being the ambition and policy of that government to possess a navy of twice the strength of any other European nation. The United States, while not having an army to compare with the great military powers, holds fourth position in naval strength, and with the completion of powerful vessels now under contract, those provided for and under contemplation, she will move to second position. The Question Bureau has answered these questions before more fully. It appears that J. A. P. has not been reading The Blade as closely as he should.

The Battle of Waterloo.

Will you in the Question Bureau column of The Blade, give the day of the month, in June, 1815, on which the battle of Waterloo was fought, with a condensed history of that battle, its results as regarded Napoleon's ambitions, his future, also its results upon the immediate destinies of Europe and the future destinies of the world?—A. L., Boon, N. Y.

The battle of Waterloo was fought June 18, 1815, and was the culmination of the shortest and most decisive of all of Napoleon's campaigns. On the afternoon of the 17th Napoleon received word that the Prussians, defeated at Signy, had not retreated on Namur and Lige, as he had supposed. His anxiety now was to find out if they were moving to form a junction with Wellington. To get the information he desired he sent a message to one of his generals, Grouchy, but when the message was received the Prussians were actually nearer Wellington than they were to Grouchy. The French army thereupon moved to Waterloo, bivouacked opposite Wellington, and at midnight Napoleon made an inspection of his lines and the enemy's position so far as he could ascertain.

On the morning of the 18th, the day that meant so much to Napoleon, and ended with his downfall, he planned the great battle with the object of capturing the village of Mont Saint Jean, lying directly in the rear of Wellington's position, hoping thus to cut of the English general's retreat toward Brussels. At 8 o'clock Wellington's forces were in battle line. About 9 o'clock Napoleon reviewed his lines, and an hour later sent word to Grouchy to advance upon the Prussians. The battle commenced at 10:30, and the struggle, with varying phases in most part discouraging if not disastrous to the French, continued eight and a half hours. During assault after assault upon Wellington's lines, including that of the splendid French cavalry divisions under Marshal Ney, Napoleon's army was unable to break a single British square.

About the middle of the afternoon Napoleon discovered, about three miles away, the advance guard of the re-enforcing Prussians, and realized that the entire Prussian force was on hand to aid Wellington. He attempted to intercept the new enemy and sent a message ordering Grouchy to return. The message did not reach its destination. The main body of Prussians arrived at 7:30, and went into action. They attacked the French right and threw it into confusion. Wellington saw that victory was assured, ordered a general advance of his lines and the Prussian army rushed in from the right. The moment of fate had come to Napoleon. He threw a single regiment, the Imperial guard, into a square and strove to rally the scattered fugitives around this nucleus of resistance, declaring his purpose to make there an end by dying with the men who had so long formed the bulwark of his empire. He was restrained from executing his purpose, and the last square was left to perish alone, while Napoleon was hurried out of the way. The Old Guard was asked to surrender. For answer they threw themselves upon the advancing lines and died almost to a man, having given to the world one of its most splendid exhibitions of heroism.

What begun as the retreat of the French, when the tide had turned against them, developed into utter rout. The English were too nearly exhausted to pursue, but the Prussians took up the chase and drove the French off the field. Thus ended the battle of Waterloo, the culmination of a three days' campaign, and with it the sun of Napoleon's glory set forever. Three days after the end of the historic struggle he reached Paris. He endeavored to abdicate in favor of his son, but the French legislature would concede nothing and the allies were obdurate. His banishment to St. Helena followed. It was his second and last abdication. Civilization had gained under his genius, but what it had gained was temporarily lost on the field of Waterloo. Monarchial government was restored in France, and all Europe rejoiced over the defeat of the "disturber of peace."

The power of Napoleon was destroyed, but the spirit of his genius belonged to the future. To undertake to say what would have been the result had the tide of battle turned in his favor would be a mere matter of opinion.

Brigham Young.

Dear sir, will you please give me a brief sketch of Brigham Young, through the valuable columns of your paper.—I. C. R., Hytop, Ala.

In his way Brigham Young was a remarkable man, and possessed many strong qualities of mind, a preserverance and determination that would have won for him success in almost any undertaking, for they won for him the leadership of the Mormon church, and made him one of the most successful frauds any country has ever known.

Young was born in Vermont in 1801, and he lived until 1877. He was a painter and glazier during his young manhood, and up to 1831, at which time he was converted to Mormomism, at Kirtland, Ohio. Four years later he was ordained an elder and sent forth to the New England states as one of the twelve apostles assigned to that district. When Joseph Smith died, in 1844, Young, although he had three competitors, was unanimously chosen president and prohphet. The determined character of Young was given a thorough test in 1846. At that time the Mormons were driven from Nauvoo, Ill., and under the leadership of their prophet took up the tedious and dangerous journey across the plains, through the valleys and into the heart of the Rocky mountains, where, between the Wasatches and the Great Salt Lake, he founded, in July, 1847, the Salt Lake City of the present. Here was established "the Promised Land," to which the followers of the new prophet flocked. Young's greatest failure was in his endeavor to form a state. The United States government refused to sanction this project, and Utah was organized as a territory and Young made governor by President Fillmore. The later appointment of a "gentile" governor to succeed him led to difficulties which required the presence of 2,500 United States troops to suppress.

Young was the founder and the first to practice polygamy. He declared that Joseph Smith had "revealed" to him him the "celestial law of marriage." This innovation was bitterly opposed by many Mormons, among them being Smith's brother and soon, but Young won another victory, and he continued the rapid accumulation of wives. He was twice indicted for polygamy, but nothing came of them. Young's nineteenth wife, Ann Eliza, sued him for divorce in 1875 and deserted the Mormon cause. She gave up her after life to the denunciation of polygamy, lectured and wrote books, revealing through these mediums the fraudulent characteristics of Young and his religion.

Watered Stock.

Will you kindly explain the meaning of "watered" stock used in mining and oil circles.—U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.

To "water" stock means to increase the nominal value of a corporation by the issue of new shares without the increase of actual capital. Justification for such action is often urged on the ground that property and franchises have increased in value, and that an increase of stock is necessary in order that the shares may represent the existing value of the property. Quite as frequently, however, stocks are watered to give them a value on paper that does not really exist. A company doing business on a capital of $500,000, representing the actual value of its property, might increase its stock to $1,000,000 without adding a dollar to the actual value of the property. This process is called "watering." Thomas W. Lawson, in his fight against the owners of Amalgamated Copper stocks, forced them on the market at a figure below the fictitious value and which the majority owners had held them. In slang phraseology Mr. Lawson "squeezed the water out of those stocks."

The Earth's Motion.

I read where some man claims that he can prove that the world doesn't revolve and that "the sun do' move," and adduces as proof the assertion that a balloon remaining above earth several hours and then it will alight at or near where it started from, whereas it should, according to recognized theories, alight much farther east. Will you please tell us what are the facts? Is this assertion true or not true? If true, would it not overthrow the threory of the earth's revolving?—H. G. M., Russellville, Tenn.

Dear friend, this world is full of cranks. Because one man, as against millions of educated and enlightened men, opposes them, why should we waste time on him? That the sun is the center of the solar system, that the earth revolves around the sun, and revolves on its own axis once in 24 hours, are facts so clearly proved that none but an ignorant man would doubt them. The entire atmosphere revolves with the earth, and at the same rate; so the balloon travels eastward with the earth with the atmosphere.

Signs.

L. W. H., Rutherfordton, N. C.: The early chapters of Genesis are simply a recital of the Jewish legends of the creation. No intelligent Christian of the day regards them as being literal in statement, or as having any authority. The ancient Semitic idea—and the Jews were one of the latest branches of that ancient race—was that there was a "firmament"—a hollow shell—above the earth and below the earth. Beyond that "firmament" they imagined there was water. The stars were supposed to be fixed in the upper firmament; the sun and the planets they believed to move around us every 24 hours. Thus, in accounting for the flood, Genesis says "the windows of heaven were opened"—that is, that apertures in the upper firmament were opened by the Almighty, through which the water rushed; also that "the foundations of the great deep were broken up"—that the waters under the earth were allowed to come up and help in the overflow of everything on the earth. No intelligent Christian believes in the flood, of course. Scientific research leads to the belief that the story is Babylonian and Sumerian, and refers to an enormous inundation of Mesopotamia by the Euphrates and Tigris, many centuries before the time of Abraham, the father of the Jewish people. The passage, Genesis i, 14, is of the same sort. It is not historical, but legendary. But if your friend insists on a literal interpretation, there is nothing to do but to let him so believe, "Ephraim is joined to his idols: let him alone." The fact is, to speak plainly, your friend is lacking in the opportunities to know what Biblical research for the past 50 years has brought about.

The Government of China.

Will you kindly give us in your valuable Question Bureau a description of the government of China?—J. C. J., Crown Point, Ind.

Please tell me upon what grounds we demand that China shall give us the privilege of trading with her and entering her territory, when we do not permit any but certain classes of Chinese to come to the United States, and does the Chinese exclusion act effect Hawaii and the Philippines?—J. P. R., Eau Claire, Mich.

The government of China is an absolute despotism. Nominally the emperor exercises the function of supreme magistrate and sovereign pontiff. Theoretically he is "Heaven's Son," and is accountable only to heaven. In the case of Kwang-Su, however, the present emperor of the empire, the functions of government rest largely with the emperor's aunt, the empress dowager. Here is the dominating spirit of the government, and Kwang-Su is a passive instrument in her hands, to be moulded into any fashion which suits the will of his remarkable relative. The despotism of the Chinese empire does not reach the possibilities of its despotic power. The emperor has four principal ministers which form an interior council chamber, and beneath them are a number of assessors who form the principal council of state. Government business is distributed among seven boards, who have in their charge the conduct of civil officers, of revenues, of rites and ceremonies, of military affairs, of naval affairs, of crime and of public works. There is, besides these, an office of censors, numbering from forty to fifty. They are the imperial inspectors for the empire, who enjoy the blessed privilege of making any remonstrance to the emperor without endangering their lives. Chinese provinces, either singly or by twos, are under a governor of sub-governor, and each province has also a chief criminal judge and a treasurer. Particular magistrates preside over particular districts and cities, and instead of being permanent, are changed about once in three years. The object of these frequent changes is to create a fear of the government. The people get their chief protection from a body of laws, "statutes and rescripts of the great imperial dynasty." These are held in high regard, and agreeable to which, with occasional violations, all public functions are discharged. This is the form of government under which the empire has existed, but which is to be changed and supplemented by a new code drawn up by a Japanese progressor of law.

The privileges of the United States to enter Chinese territory have been acquired under treaty and pledges with foreign powers to maintain the "open door" policy. These powers meanwhile pledging themselves to preserve and strengthen the imperial government in its integrity. The exclusion of the Chinese from the United States is made a special act—which, by the way, is about to expire—and has no connection whatever with any treaty arrangements. The exlusion does not effect Hawaii and the Philippines. The United States has won, through the exercise of its influence with foreign powers in favor of China, the reciprocal friendship of the imperial government.

Brothers and Sisters of Jesus.

D. S. R., Greenville, Tenn.: The idea that Mary, the mother of Jesus, had no other children than himself, is a part of that Roman Catholic cult which exempts her from so-called "original sin"—which is absurd, as there is no original sin—and which led to the dogma of the immaculate conception. The plain words of Matthew xii, 55, shows that he had three brothers after the flesh—"James, Joses and Simon Judas"—and certain sisters who are not named. The fact that the gospel, "according to Matthew," was perhaps the second in time of being reduced to writing, is evidence of its statement of facts before bigotry and dogma began to corrupt the truth of history. We are fully aware that the Greek word adelphoi, translated "brethren" is Matthew xiii, 55, may, in certain cases, signify "cousins," but the "sisters" remain as an obstacle. Even allowing that the three men named in the passage were cousins, it cannot be denied that Jesus had sisters.

"Old Christmas."

Some people here say that January 5 is old Christmas, while many others contend that January 6 is old Christmas. Which is right?—W. T. G., Patmos, N. C.

Both are wrong. Christmas, according to the erroneous Julian calendar, which is today held only by Russia and the Greek church, came on Sunday, Jan. 8. As the years pass the difference between the Gregorian and the Julian calendars grows greater. It is now 14 days. Of course there is no reason why anybody in this country should follow an erroneous calendar. Julius Caesar, who reformed the calendar in B. C. 46, on the advice of Sosigenes, the astronomer, adopted the theory that the year is exactly 365¼ days long, and therefore added an extra day every fourth year, as "leap year." But he made the year about 11 minutes too long. In the course of centuries this difference became appreciable. Pope Gregory XIII found that the error was 12 days; so her ordered that October 5, 1582, should be called the 15th, and introduced the rule that century years which are not divisible by 400 shall not be leap years. The observance of this rule is the reason that 1900 was not a leap year. The Gregorian calendar is so nearly correct that the difference amounts to one day only in 3,866 years.

National Banks.

Will you please explain what advantage national banks have over other banks and how much are they allowed to issue of their own notes? Do they pay taxes to the government?—J. M., Milton, Illinois.

There are but two advantages. The first and by far the greatest, is the strict examination and supervision by the comptroller of the currency, which gives national banks the full confidence of business men. The second is the authority to issue notes which circulate as money, whichis insured to national banks by the law which imposes 10 per cent on the notes of all banks not national. As it is unprofitable for a private bank to issue notes and pay this tax, the result is that we have no bank notes in circulation save those issued by national banks.

When Easter Comes.

I see the full moon comes on March 21, the spring equinox, and Easter comes on April 23. Is that as late as it can come, or how early can it come? I think I never saw it as late as that before, and I am 70 years old.—C. W., Livingston, Wis.

The rule adopted by the council of Nice, A. D. 325, is, that Easter shall be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21, the spring equinox; or if that full moon happen on Sunday, Easter is on the next Sunday. By this rule, Easter can never come earlier than March 22, nor later than April 25. Hence, the date of Easter varies, year by year, and passes through a long cycle of years. Easter came on April 23 in 1508, 1671, 1848, and will come in 1916 and 2000. It came on April 24 in 1519, 1603, 1614, 1698, 1709, 1791, and 1859. It came on April 25 in 1546, 1641, 1736, 1886, and will come next on that date in 1943.

Income and Inheritance.

What is the difference between an income and an interitance tax?—J. A. B., Gelnway, O.

An income tax is a tax, paid yearly, upon a man's income, less exempt items, for the previous year. An interitance tax is paid but once—when he receives property by inheritance from some one else.

Missouri's Boundary Line.

Why does the southeastern corner of Missouri extend down in Arkansas?—D. G., Williamsville, Mo.

We have nothing which explains it. Will some reader give us the facts? But do not waste your time and ours by answering unless you can refer to some standard historical work as authority, giving volume and page.

Russia's Promise to Evacuate.

Will you be so kind as to answer the following questions: Did Russia positively agree to evacuate Manchuria, and, if so, with what nations?—J. W. T., Fairweather, Ill.

The Blade has published the facts so often that we cannot go into details. By the treaty among China, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, the United States, France and Italy, at the close of the Boxer war, Russia agreed to evacuate Manchuria by Oct. 15, 1903—which promise she deliberately violated.

No Effect on Climate.

Has the moon any influence on our earth as regards climate? A. claims that it is colder when the moon is north and warmer when it is south. B. claims it doesn't make any difference.—E. C., Hartford, Mich.

The moon has no effect whatever on climate on the earth. A. has simply either repeated an old saying, or has been misled by a coincidence. Scientific investigation settled the point long ago.

Recent Campaign Issues.

I have read your valuable paper for several years and have been greatly interested in the questions and answers. Now I wish to ask a question. What were the principal issues between the Republican and Democratic parties in the campaign just closed?—H. W. H., Whiting, Vt.

Immediately after each of the national conventions last summer we printed the party platforms, which answered your question fully. Kindly refer to your files.

Ohio Habitual Criminal Law.

Will you kindly describe through the question column of your paper the provisions of the Ohio habitual criminal law?—H. C. K., San Francisco, Cal.

Briefly, the law provides that a person convicted the third time of a penitentiary offense shall be imprisoned for life as an habitual criminal. Also, a person sentenced to a workhouse tho second time for a minor offense shall serve twice his former term; on a third conviction, shall serve twice the second term, and a still longer term on a fourth conviction.

Anarchists.

Please give me, through The Blade, a brief description of anarchists, touching particularly the following points: Their doctrine or theories, their numbers, their methods of disseminating their views, and if they have gained any practical strength in the United States.—H. S. P., New Bethlehem, Pa.

The word "anarchist" means "one who does not believe in any government." This explains their central doctrine—that all laws are oppression, and that each person should act as he wishes, without any legal control whatever. As to their number, we know nothing. They have never gone into politics as a separate party.

Persecution of Russian Jews.

Will you kindly explain why the Russians are exterminating and driving the Jews from Russia? There must be some cause for it. Are they not good soldiers and citizens?—U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.

The Russians are bigoted Greek Christians. They are bitterly prejudiced against the Jews on religious and race grounds. The government of Russia, in sympathy with this ignorant feeling, put the Jews under restrictions that apply to no other race. There is no doubt it would be glad to drive all the Jews out of the country.

Attraction and Tension.

Will the editor of the Question Bureau please explain the difference between attraction and tension?—A. J. B., Brookville, Pa.

Attraction is a force exercised mutually upon each other by two bodies or particles tending to make them approach each other or to prevent their separating, as the attraction of gravitation.

Tension is a constrained condition of the particles of bodies, arising from the action of antagonistic bodies, so that it will be seen that they do not convey the same meaning by any manner of means.

Send Your Names!

One of the most annoying matters to the editor of the Bureau is the inattention given to the Rules at the head of this department, which are printed every week. As a favor to our subscribers (and to none others), we are willing to answer questions of general interest (not merely of personal interest), and we have the right to fix the conditions. Those are given in the Rules. One is, that we must have the real name and postoffice address of the questioner. This will tell us if he is a subscriber. Every week we have questions, many of them of general interest, but without the name of the writer. The most important this week is from North Lewisburg, O., about John Wilkes Booth. It goes into the waste basket because there is no name. If its writer reads this, and feels like sending his name, he must repeat his question.

Miscellaneous.

C. E. M., Ludlow Falls, O.: Golden seal grows throughout the eastern portion of the United States and as far west as the Mississippi. As to amount marketed in United States last year communicate with some wholesale druggist.

E. S., Burlington, Pa.. Consult a good grammar.

L. S. P., Jonesville, Ill.: For information address General Land Office, Interior Dept., Washington, D. C.

W. E. W., Hannah, Ala.: When the water of a spring has lime in it, it is because it has percolated through strata containing lime. Without doubt this is the case in your region. Any geologist who is familiar with the strata in your mountains could explain it clearly, but we can not because we lack that knowledge.

M. E., Mt. Olive, Ill.: The electoral college will vote 336 for Roosevelt and 140 for Parker. Had you read your Blade of December 29, you would have known this.

L. S., Franklin Square, O.: Do not know formula of any brand of tobacco, and it would not be within the province of the bureau to give it if we did know.

F. B. W., Soutelle, Cal.: We have nothing that gives the name. Besides, of what importance is it?

A. V., Watseka, Ill.: All passports are issued through the state department at Washington, with a description of the applicant. They are good for two years from date of issue. A fee of $1 is required. They are issued only to citizens, native-born or naturalized.

M. E. H., Pierpont, O.: Read the Question Bureau rules—only one question at a time. We do not know what particular mutiny act you refer to. Your second question was answered in the bureau a few weeks ago.

L. R. W., Catawba, W. Va.: We published an answer explaining the Bertilion system of measurement last summer—June or July, probably. Please consult your files. We have no back numbers.

F. N., Bliss, N. Y.: By a recent treaty the Isle of Pines becomes Cuban territory. If you and your friends are the victims of the glib tongue of a real estate agent, drop it quick. The United States is better than Cuba.

T. R., Chrisney, Ind.: Jacobus Stainer was a noted violin maker, of Absam, in the Tyrol, in western Austria. He was born about 1620, died in 1683. His violins have a pure, sweet tone, but are inferior to those of Cremona make. The inscription in a violin you send is Latin, but you have probably not copied it rightly, for it is unintelligible, except that it says the violin was made by Jacob Stainer in 1644.

H. F. W., Leon, O.: We can not.

F. M., Monroeville, Ind.: To become a reporter, first get a position on a local daily-weekly work is of no value—and work there until you become proficient. Then try to get a place on a large city daily.

G. G. L., Panasoffkee, Fla.: No one knows any more about Melchisedek than is given in Genesis xiv, 18,20. All else is conjecture.

U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.: When a national convention of any party selects a candidate for president, it chooses a man of national reputation, whose name alone will attract voters—McKinley, for instance. There were 31 states in the Union, Pennsylvania has not developed any man of national prominence who could aspire to the presidency.

T. H., Brinkhaven, O.: Kindly read the rules at the head of this department and you will see the editor is not allowed to give any private or business addresses.

J. G., Oakland, Ore.. Address a letter of inquiry on the subject "To the Honorable, The Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.," stating clearly all the facts in this individual case, and asking the official opinion of the department.

C. J. H., Burton, O.: Please ask us about facts, not opinions.

J. F. G., Grantsville, W. Va.: The Bible condemns the misuse of wine, but it nowhere requires prohibition and total abstinence. Don't put into the Bible things that are not there.

News Co., West Unity, O.: We do not know.

M. S. D., Harford, N. Y.: We do not know. Perhaps the commandant at the Bath Home can tell you. Only one question at a time, please. See rules.

W. M. D., Grafton, W. Va.: Please ask us questions as to facts, not our opinions on future events. We must keep the Bureau within the room allotted to it.

L. H. M., Wyatt, W. Va.: The 20th century began Jan. 1, 1901. This is the fifth year of the century. It takes 100 completed years to make a century, and the 1900 years were not completed until the close of Dec. 31, 1900.

J. L. H., Fletcher, O.: A citizen or corporation of any state can bring suit against that state, the same as in other cases.

E. C. P., Petros, Tenn.; E. P., Gate City, Va., and B. N. H., Leo, W. Va: By reading the Rules, you will see the editor is not allowed to reply to any question as to premiums on coins. Consult a dealer in old coins, and don't ask us for the address of one, for the Rules forbid the publication of personal or business addresses. No replies to such questions by mail. See Rules.

Steady Reader, Edon, O.: Please read the Rules. The editor is not allowed to answer legal questions. Consult a lawyer.

H. H., Ft. Wayne, Ind.: The battle of Waterloo, which ended Napoleon's career, was fought on Sunday, June 18, 1815.

D. L., Springcreek, Mo.: By an order of the postoffice department, while Mr. Cleveland was president, a large number of names of the smaller postoffices, composed of two words, were ordered to be spelled officially as one word. Your town was one of them. The official order decides it.

S. R., Winfield, W. Va.: Hon. Joseph H. Choate is the American ambassador to Great Britain; Gen. Horace Porter, ambassador to France; Hon. Charlemagne Tower, ambassador to Germany; Hon. Geo. V. L. Mayer, ambassador to Italy, and Hon. Robert S. McCormick, ambassador to Russia.

N. J. M., Compton, Pa.: We cannot spare space to give the details of civil service requirements for the postal service. Address a letter of inquiry to Hon. John T. Doyle, secretary U. S. civil service commission, Washington, D. C., stating that you desire to take the examination; tell him in what branch of the service, and you will receive a circular of information with list of places and dates for examination.

S. C., Lyles, Tenn.: The information you ask is given in the Bureau of Dec. 22, under an answer about pensions.

J. M. C., Pikeville, Tenn.: Refer to some dealer in Indian relics. Please read the Rules at the head of this column. We cannot give addresses, nor tell you where you can sell or buy anything.

MOTHER OF PEARL INLAID

Infinite Art Displayed by Natives of French Tonquin Town.

The sole curiosity for sightseers in the city of Hanoi, a town of the French Tonquin, is the industry of inlaying mother-of-pearl in precious woods. In fact, one street, called the Street of the Inlayers, is given up to the trade. The workmen are genuine artists, combining artistic conception with great manual skill. Furnished with rude tools, but with great patience and skill, these workmen produce articles of great beauty.

They have applied the principle of division of labor, or specialization, to their work. The cabinet-makers first put together the various parts of the materials to be incrusted. The joining is done without the aid of nails and with a nice system of dovetailing and use of paste, of which lacquer is the base. From this cabinet-maker the wood passes into the hands of the designer, who makes sketches for its ornamentation on rice paper.

These designs are transferred to the wood by the inlayer, whose duty it is to choose the pearl that will best serve to bring out the beauty of the design. The mother-of-pearl is obtained from a large species of shellfish called casque, caught chiefly upon the shores of the island of Poulo-condar.

The inlayer cuts the pieces of pearl into little bits and chooses the combination of colors which will make the contrast necessary for the artistic success of his work. The iridescence is heightened by the use of pearl dust furnished by a kind of mussel taken from the brooks of that region. When the bits of mosaic are chosen the inlayer tries to give them the form of the design chosen and disposes them as a mosaic in the wood. The crude morsel is made translucent by pumice stone. The pearl is then fixed in a vise and the labor of patience begins.

Kneeling before the vise he shapes the piece with a file no larger than an ordinary color crayon. When the pearl is shaped it is necessary to trench it in the wood. This is ordinarily done by children 14 or 15 years of age. The bits of pearl are then set in the grooves and fixed with paste. The whole is gently heated to melt the paste and so fill the interstices. The design is then polished, varnished and given the finishing touches. The work has been counterfeited, but never successfully.

AN HISTORICAL TREE.

The heart of England is a sturdy member that throbs responsive to every call of duty. That, indeed, is not common to England, but is a heritage of every land where the love of country is deep in the breast of man But the real heart of

England—its exact geographical center—is altogether another proposition. So far from being occupied by patriotic sentiment, a tree exactly fills the space. It is called Round Tree, and is both a picturesque and distinguished growth. Cold stone might mark the spot, but this living monument which greens as the snow melts is much more fitting. This ancient oak typifies the national strength, and the associations attached to it thickly as leaves in midsummer make it a thing of affection and veneration.

FOLLY OF GROWING OLD.

We grow old because we do not know enough to keep young, just as we become sick and diseased because we do not know enough to keep well. Sickness is a result of ignorance and wrong thinking. The time will come when a man will no more harbor thoughts that will make him sick or weak than he would think of putting his hands into fire. No man can be sick if he always has right thoughts and takes ordinary care of his body. He will think only youthful thoughts he can maintain his youth far beyond the usual period.

If you would "be young when old," adopt the sundial's motto—"I record none but hours of sunshine." Never mind the dark or shadowed hours. Forget the unpleasant, unhappy days. Remember only the days of rich experiences; let the others drop into oblivion.

It is said that "long livers are great hopers." If you keep your hope bright in spite of discouragements, and meet all difficulties with a cheerful face, it will be very difficult for age to trace its furrows on your brow. There is longevity in cheerfulness.—Success.

SHORT-LIVED BACHELORS.

"Do bachelors die young? Do they die earlier than married men?" asked a single man. "It would seem so. I was just reading a report which seems to argue strongly in favor of the matrimonial idea. The report shows that the mortality among bachelors, from the age of 30 to 45 years, is said to be 27 per cent, while among married men of the same age it is 15 per cent. For 41 bachelors who attain the age of 40 years there are 78 married men who attain the same ago. The difference is still more striking in persons of advanced age. At 60 years of age there remain but 22 bachelors for 48 married men; at 70 years 11 bachelors for 27 men; and at 80 years three bachelors for 9 married men. These figures seem to indicate that the best thing for a man to do is to

NOTES AND INCIDENTS OF FOREIGN LIFE

The men of the British garrison artillery are to be given "a general knowledge of the characteristics of submersible boats."

The Paris Gaulois states that Colonel Delauncy, chairman of the French Philatelic Federation, has received a letter from Gen. Nogi, requesting a price list of rare French stamps.

France hopes to achieve the bloodless conquest of Morocco, says the Paris Matin, by establishing a schoolmaster and a doctor in each of the towns on the Algerian frontier.

Having sung a requiem into a phonograph, a Schleswig doctor has left instructions in his will that the music shall be reproduced at his funeral.

Among the many applicants for the part the late Dan Leno was to have played in the Christmas pantomime at the Drury Lane Theatre was a 14-year-old boy, who came in haste, hoping "the job wasn't gone." The manager liked his impudence, and so finally engaged him to personate a lizard in the piece.

Dakar, a French port in Senegal, West Africa, is being connected with France by a direct cable. The connecting point on the French side will be Brest. The cable is expected to be in working order in January.

London now has an automobile baby carriage. It can easily be stopped by a child in the car depressing a pedal with its foot or by the person in charge pushing forward a lever on the side of the car. As this lever is fitted with a locking gear, it is impossible for the child to reverse it and restart the car.

Seventy men had a fishing competition at Dover, England, November 16, under the auspices of the Sea Anglers' Association. They fished five hours, and the prize for the heaviest fish was taken with a whiting, turning the scale at six ounces.

POSTOFFICE ACHIEVEMENT

The other day a certain individual had occasion to telegraph to a well-known cabinet minister. He sent the telegram to a house in London, which, as it turned out, the minister in question had vacated a short time previously. Within an hour the sender received an official communication, "Your telegram has not been delivered; name unknown."—Vanity Fair.

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The Sunday School.

A FEW WHO BECAME MILLIONS.

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 15, "Jesus Wins His First Disciples." John 1:35-51.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The met who gather statistics tell us that 1905 finds something like 1,430,000,000 persons inhabiting the world. Of this number the largest group, religiously, call themselves Christians. They aggregate 477,080,158.

What a romance is wrapped up in that simple statement of the present-day size of the Christian church. One-third of all the dwellers upon earth bear the name of the lowly Nazarene, whom here we see, in the present Sunday school lesson, calling to himself his first humble followers, the beginning of the church which has for centuries been the most potent force in human life.

It seems a far cry from that time to the present, from the day of small things to the day of world-triumphs. Consider the billions of persons who in the past 20 centuries have followed in the train of Andrew and John and Peter and James and Philip and Nathaniel! Even at the end of the first century when John, the aged, wrote his record, with a vividness which reveals the depth of the impression made upon his young mind by the call of Jesus—he even remembered the very hour of the day—the number of disciples had increased to about half a million.

Wonderful past words has been the winsomeness of this Jesus, calling the choicest spirits of earth into his fellowship. And His power to make disciples has increased with the centuries, so that today countless eager feet are more ready to follow him than were these six Galilean fishermen, whose great faith has given them first place in the roll of saints. What men will do for gold or glory, in the way of service, suffering and sacrifice, they gladly undertake for the love of the One whose presence commanded the discipleship of these half dozen young fishermen of old. For Christianity today, as 20 centuries ago, is at heart simply the loyal following of a person.

A Surrender That Is Success.

The hairy prophet of the wilderness, John the Baptist, still figures in the lesson. He stood by the bank of the Jordan, two of his followers, Andrew and John, by his side, and when he saw Jesus approach he cried: "Behold the Lamb of God!" That was the business of this great Forerunner; to point men to the Coming One. For this he lived; it was the one thing for which his life stood.

Every life points somewhere. It has a trend which is its real message to men. A life's general direction is more influential than its individual deeds. Some persons whom you meet quicken your baser self; they point downward. Others there are, like the late Maltbie D. Babcock, whose memoir has lately come from the press, who evoke all that is noble and worthy in every nature they touch. This unconscious influence is always at work. One cannot pass on the street a serene face, spirit-illumed Quaker without experiencing an impulse toward a better life. Everybody is a fingerboard; happy are they who, like John, point to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world.

John paid a high price for his message. Let none think that this noblest service was without cost. By directing his followers to Jesus he lost his disciples by himself. It was a great surrender, but John was a great spirit. He had the sublime courage to say—and this is the supreme test of devotion to a cause—"He must increase, I must decrease." To give up one's rights, to relinquish first place and take second, is real heroism; and possible only to those who have been touched by the spirit of Jesus.

It is here that most of us balk. What hinders the union of some nations today, except the prideful unwillingness of the lesser to merge themselves into the greater? Yet, by a divine law, life so lost is found; John the Baptist has his true greatness by virtue of his self-abnegation to Jesus.

A Friend's Best Gift to a Friend.

Did John realize that when he pointed his young friends to Jesus he introduced them to immortal fame and influence, to a place of honor and power, and to the realization of their highest capabilities? Doubtless he knew something of the pang of the parent who gives up a son from the old home in order that he may go off to college, and then out into the wide world's service. But he did the very best for them; he gave them of his best and he set them in the way of developing their best.

More than passing strange is it that friends whose love for each other is real will yet withhold the sharing of their best—their spiritual ideals, their hopes and their ambitions. He is the best friend who, by giving of his best self, evokes his friend's best. Why should it not be natural and reasonable for one friend to do by another as the Baptist did for John and Andrew, and as the latter did for their brother—commend to them the Saviour, in whom all ties of love are strengthened and purified and exalted?

Ways of Winning.

Thus the band of disciples which has continued in ever-growing numbers unto this day had its beginning. John and Andrew were won to Jesus by the Baptist's testimony. On their teacher's word they accepted the newcomer as the Messiah, and later, by personal experience, were led to know him to be all that the Forerunner had proclaimed. Sharing his temporary abode for a day, their hearts were so filled with enthusiasm for the new Teacher that they set forth to tell those dearest to them of their wonderful discovery.

Thus the first converts of Christianity were made by individual work, John leading his two disciples to Christ, and they in turn bringing their brothers, Andrew bringing Peter, and John bringing James. Thus early the seal of success was placed upon the method of person

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

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PREMIUM WATCH AWARDED.

A club of 82 names from D. Trump, Coldwater, Michigan, was the largest we received during December. The premium watch has therefore been ordered sent to Mr. Trump.

This shows how small a club sometimes secures the premium. Who will get the January award?

THE MERCHANT MARINE BILL.

One year ago Congress created a commission of five senators and five representatives, in response to a recommendation in President Roosevelt's message, to investigate and report to Congress as to the most feasible methods of developing our commerce and our merchant marine. That commission has just made a lengthy report, accompanied by a bill to carry out the recommendations.

The enormous foreign commerce of the United States is nearly all carried in foreign merchant vessels, under the flags of alien nations. To them we pay over $100,000,000 per year for freight charges. To put it in another form, since the beginning of 1895 we have paid over a billion dollars—a sum equal to, if not greater than the national bonded debt—to maintain the foreign shipping industry. The primary object of the new bill is to have this money paid to American vessels instead of to foreign shipping.

The report deals fully with the handicap upon American shipping created by the subsidies and bounties bestowed upon most of the merchant fleets of foreign governments, which is placed in the van of the first cost of foreign ships and the lower cost of maintenance of these ships—due, in both cases, primarily, to lower wages. A table is given showing that nearly all of the foreign powers grant shipping subsidies. France pays more than $8,000,000 annually and eight other foreign governments pay more than $1,000,000 each.

The first step in the bill is the means of creating a force of naval volunteers, composed of the best officers and men of our merchant and fishing vessels. This would be small at first, but would grow rapidly as an merchant marine increases. These men can be called into the naval service whenever there was need. To secure these volunteers, the bill provides for th payment of an annual retainer, which is graded according to the station of each man, from captains and chief engineers down to ordinary seamen. This provision is analogous to the payments made to members of the National Guard by the several states.

The next provision is for the payment to owners of American-owned vessels engaged in the foreign merchant trade an annual subvention, graded according to the tonnage of the vessel, and conditioned upon active employment. In return for this, in case of war, the vessels receiving it may be taken for the national defense, or for any other public purpose, should need arise. These vessels shall carry mails free of charge, if so required, and there are a number of other requirements, intended for the protection of the government, that it may get value received for the subvention.

Other sections provide for the carrying of the fast ocean mails on American merchant steamships, and a schedule of compensation is set down. Lastly, the tonnage tax on foreign vessels entering United States ports is increased, so that it will aggregate about five million dollars per year. This will cover the cost of all the retainers and subventions provided for in the bill, which are estimated at a total of a little over three millions per year.

The measure will of course be fully discussed in Congress, and may be subject to considerable change before it becomes a law. It may be said, however, that unless we are willing to stand a drain of over 100 million dollars a year in paying foreigners for carrying our merchandise, we must adopt some such plan to create a great merchant marine of our own.

BRYAN AND THE FILIPINOS

William Jennings Bryan, discussing in his Commoner the religious question involved in the retention by the United States of the Philippine islands, says:

The moment we assert that some people are capable of self-government and some people incapable, that moment we not only destroy the foundation upon which free government rests, but we question the wisdom of the Creator.

Flatly and bluntly, we do nothing of the kind, and Mr. Bryan, as well as any other intelligent man, knows it. The above is but one paragraph of many which form a lengthy controversial argument written in reply to statements published in the Pentecostal Herald, of Louisville, Ky., from the pen of Dr. Winston, editor of the Nashville Christian Herald. Dr. Winston maintains, basing his opinion upon reports of those who have visited the Philippines and personal investigation of the people and the situation generally, that the Filipinos are incapable, at the present time, of self-government. Mr. Bryan does not say that they are, and of course, will not admit that they are not. It would not suit his purpose to do so, and he chooses, as is his custom, to rely upon his characteristic demagogy to obscure facts with an abstract proposition that dovetails with his political policy.

It is no more an insult to the Creator to charge that the Filipinos are not now fit for self-government than it would be to say that Mr. Bryan was born with an intellect superior to that possessed by his neighbors. It would be absurd to say that the editor of the Commoner, twice nominated by a great political party for the highest office in the gift of the American people, is not better equipped for self-government than the half-clad, half-civilized natives of the Philippine islands. And yet Mr. Bryan, if the position he has taken is an honest one, would have us believe that very thing. The Declaration of Independence in relation to which Mr. Bryan has more than once attempted the position of self-assumed guardian, does not contemplate a position such as the editor of the Commoner has taken. That document was not written for the benefit of naked savages, but stood for the equality of men as to the unalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Bible itself, in the parable of the talents, contradicts the position taken by Mr. Bryan.

With all due respect to Aguinaldo and his anti-imperialistic "boosters" at Boston and Lincoln, Neb., the Philippines have not as yet developed any George Washington. Meanwhile Uncle Sam is willing and capable of being a father to the country until such time as the people have acquired a capacity for governing themselves to their own satisfaction, to the credit of their Creator, and to the everylasting peace and happiness of Mr. Bryan.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED.

General Nogi, the victor at Port Arthur and Gen. Stoessel, the vanquished, met by appointment Saturday and had a very interesting talk in regard to the evacuation of Port Arthur and incidents connected with the siege. One reading of the conversation that took place between the two men might easily forget, for the moment. General Sherman's definition of war. Seeing only those two men, standing face to face, cordial to the utmost degree, expressing admiration for each other, the one conveying the magnanimous orders of his emperor, the other expressing gratitude, it seemed but an exchange of courtesies. But back of it all lay the blackness of conflict, all the blacker now when brought into contrast with the white wings of Peace, which had come, temporarily at least, to the stricken city.

There was peace in the hearts of the two generals, who calmly discussed the affairs with which they had to deal; there was peace in the souls of the vanquished soldiers, who marched out of the city as prisoners of war; there was peace in the minds of those who marched in to take their places. But this was but temporary peace. Stoessel's country and Nogi's country are still at war. Somewhere at some time the scene which they are now enacting must be re-enacted. Ah! Permanent peace has come to some. It has come in the form of everlasting sleep on the hillsides and in the trenches and in the waters of the harbor. But it has not come to the hearthstones in Russia, for the czar is not ready for peace; it has not come to the homes of Japan, for in the hour of victory the Mikado must not give in.

And so the war must go on, and the meeting of Nogi and Stoessel is but an incident of the tragedy, and their cordiality but accentuates the horror of it all. The vanquished Russian general greatly praised the Japanese artillery, the victorious Japanese general highly commended the valor of the Russian soldiers. "We have buried your dead along with ours," says Nogi. "Those found later on will be interred at a special spot and a suitable memorial will be erected as a tribute to the bravery of the Third Army's foes."

These are but the amenities of war, when victor and vanquished meet. The horror, the realities, the desolation of the field of conquest, the suffering in homes and in hearts, the unmarked graves and the general wreck and ruin bring us back to General Sherman's blunt definition of it all, and we may well wonder if future controversies between nations are to be settled in a peace palace, or whether twentieth century civilization is to be in vain.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

There are three matters of legislation which the President deems of vital importance, and which he desires congress to settle at as early a date as possible. These are: the supervision of transportation rates by the government, including the abolition of the rebate system; federal franchises for all corporations engaged in interstate commerce; and a readjustment of the schedules of the Dingley tariff law.

The first two are deemed more important than the third, and will be urged as speedily as possible. Still, the time of the present congress is so short, it seems improbable that any action can be taken this winter. This admitted lack of time led to a discussion of the propriety and necessity of an extra session of congress, either the coming spring or next fall before the regular assembling of congress in December. A conference of Republican leaders was held on Saturday afternoon, at which the majority opinion was adverse to an extra session. Of course, if the President deems the matter of sufficient urgency, he can call the Fifty-ninth congress in extraordinary session whenever he chooses. Probably, if he concludes to do this, it will not be convened until next fall, so that it may dovetail in with the regular session.

The tariff question has been for so many years at the front as the dominant issue in politics that it seems rather strange to see it relegated to third place among the questions attracting the attention of congress and the country. This shows a healthy advance in public opinion since the bitter experience with the Wilson low-tariff law during Cleveland's last term. That was an object lesson which did much to establish protection as the settled policy of the American government. The difference of opinion now is not between protection and non-protection, but merely as to the rates on various imports, while still preserving adequate protection to American labor and American industries.

COST OF RURAL ROUTES.

The first rural free delivery route was started in 1897, under President McKinley, as an experiment. The tremendous success of the method has been unexampled. However, it must not be assumed that this is a new Yankee invention. It has been used in European countries for many years, and in Great Britain it has been extended until there is hardly a district so remote that the carrier does not visit it at least once a day. The system was established in the British Isles long before it was begun in the United States.

In its first year in the United States, 44 rural mail routes were established, at a cost of $40,000. The enormous success of the method is shown by the fact that, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, nearly 30 million dollars were paid out on rural free delivery account. For the fiscal year upon which we have now entered $20,816,600 has been appropriated for the continuance and extension of the rural mail service. There were 24,566 rural routes in existence at the end of the fiscal year on June 30 last; 9,446 new routes have been put into operation during the fiscal year. On October 1, 1904, there were 27,135 routes established, and the service was being extended at the rate of about 800 routes a month.

THE IOWA LIQUOR CASE.

The supreme court of the United States has handed down a decision in the Iowa liquor cases. That state has a prohibitory law, which forbids the bringing of liquors in from other states. Certain packages of liquor were expressed from Rock Island, Ill., to Tama, Iowa, cash on delivery. The state authorities seized the packages, and ordered their destruction. The case was taken to the supreme court of the state, which sustained this proceeding.

It was then apepaled to the federal courts, and the supreme court has reversed the Iowa judgment on the ground that it violates the constitution of the United States, which gives to congress authority over interstate commerce. The opinion was read by Justice White, who says that to grant the state of Iowa the right to prohibit a sale of that character would be to grant it the right of restricting interstate commerce and virtually the right of acting as the judge for what goods shall be shipped into Iowa and what shall not; and thus to grant it the right to destroy the protection which federal laws give to such traffic.

While the contention of the supreme court is sound, however desirable the prohibition of sending liquor from another state into one which has a prohibitory law may be, the power to thus obstruct interstate traffic could be used in many other ways, and might be made the basis of the destruction of the freedom of commerce among the states. Without doubt a state has the right to license, regulate, tax or prohibit the liquor traffic within its own borders, but in doing so it must not interfere with interstate commerce.

RAILWAY BUILDING.

The Railway Age's statistics for 1904 show that during that year railroad building fell off 25 per cent, as compared with the previous year. In 1903 the number of miles of new road completed were 5,786. The returns show that during 1904 the number of miles of first track laid were 4,168. This was on 299 lines, in territory embracing 43 states and territories. Missouri led all other states, with a total of 372 miles, and Texas followed with 312 miles.

The scene of activity of last year's building was confined almost wholly to the West and Southwest. Remarkable as it may seem, but two miles of track were laid in the Empire State. States where no mileage was reported are New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Nebraska. The same territory in which the greatest amount of building was done last year is again to be marked by special activity this year. A large amount of new work is being projected, but is awaiting the necessary financial assistance to push it along to completion. It is believed that with the revival of business that has succeeded the presidential election that the money will be forthcoming and that the record of 1905 will exceed that of the year just closed. The enterprises under contemplation include extensions and feeders needed for the development of new territory. Another class of work under project has for its object the shortening of main lines, and the reduction of grades and curves.

The main line mileage of the country now totals 211,952. If the activity that is expected this year develops, as is reasonable to suppose it will do under improved business conditions, the present total mileage will be greatly increased.

INDIANA'S VENAL VOTERS.

The retiring governor of Indiana, Mr. Durbin, in his final message to the legislature, sounds a note of alarm over political corruption. And he makes statements in support of his charge of political venality on the part of voters which are astounding, not to say incredible. In one county, with a total vote of a little more than 5,000, there were nearly 1,200 voters listed as purchaseable, and a corruption fund of $15,000 was expended in endeavoring to control that county. In other localities, $25 to $30 each were paid for votes for township trustees. The corruption seems to be directed to the control of local offices rather than involving state positions.

If the facts be as the governor has stated them, the legislature should take up the matter without delay. It has been the impression of the public that the adoption of the secret Australian ballot had discouraged the vote-buying industry, as it seems impossible to verify the delivery of the purchased vote. Either the ballot law of Indiana is defective, or the people there have elaborated some scheme whereby the delivery of purchased votes can be proved.

The most alarming fact in connection with the matter is the low moral tone of so vast a proportion of the voting population of Indiana. It seems incredible that 25 per cent of the voters of an entire county should be so insensible to the demands of honor and morality as to sell their franchises to the highest bidder. The schools and churches of Indiana certainly have a deal of missionary work uon their hands.

"THE DUKE DECIDES"

Our present serial, "Brewster's Millions," will end in the issue of the Weekly Blade for February 2. We believe that all who have read it will agree with us that it has been a most interesting tale, and that anyone who began the story is curious to ascertain how Brewster came out in solving the remarkable problem set before him in the will of his dead uncle.

In the issue of February 9, we shall begin a new serial, entitled "The Duke Decides." It is written by Headon Hill, an English author of rapidly-growing reputation. And we can give the assurance that "The Duke Decides" will be found absorbingly interesting. It is a story which reminds the reader of the best of Dr. Conan Doyle's famous "Sherlock Holmes" sketches, which have met with enormous success among readers, both in Europe and America.

The story opens in New York City, where a young Englishman is employed at a meager salary, without there appearing any prospect of his improving his condition. He meets a stranger, who makes a most singular proposition to him, which involves the advance of money to take the young man at once back to his English home, by the first Atlantic liner. Heartsick and homesick, he accepts; and thereby involves himself in a coil of circumstances which very soon threatens his honor and his life.

From this time the scene of the story is in England at the present time. Two reasons led to our accepting this serial for the Weekly Blade. One is, its absolute freshness in plot and treatment. The second is, that we have, for two years or more, printed successive stories which were entirely American in locality and characters. "Variety is the spice of life." We believe that our readers will welcome a story which takes them among foreign scenes and depicts the actualities of life in another land. We ask for the story simply the reading of two or three opening instalments. After that, no one who has gone thus far will be willing to drop the tale until the end of the closing chapter is reached.

NO PEACE IN SIGHT.

Naturally, there are two opinions as to the effect that the fall of Port Arthur will have on the Russo-Japanese war, and it is a difference that can only be determined by the outcome. If Russia were an impoverished country; if she had reached the limit of her material resources; if her capacity to borrow money with which to prosecute the war, had reached its limit, there could be but one conclusion.

If the Russian were a weak, peace-loving, ease-seeking man—fearing danger, dreading hardship and not inured to exposure, one could expect only one conclusion—speedy peace. But he is none of these. He is a fighter to the manner born. He is brave and he is toughened by centuries of conflict. And what is more, he is stubborn. He won't yield until he is driven to the wall.

While the war has already cost Russia in the neighborhood of $400,000,000, her credit is practically unlimited, and she has not even yet drawn upon her citizens in the extraordinary way it is customary for nations at war to do in order to secure the sinews. No doubt the time is approaching when she will make these demands, but they will be promptly met. The war spirit is fairly aflame throughout the empire, and the czar will have men and money enough to protract the struggle through many a long year.

The peace prophets base their conclusion on the attitude of other nations. They foresee the possibility of a world-war unless there is a speedy end to the present conflict, and they have gone even so far as to intimate that President Roosevelt has been requested to lend his kind offices in an attempt to separate the belligerents. But when we stop to consider the character of the Russian and the rage into which this loss of the great eastern fortress must throw him, we confess that peace seems far away. Nothing short of the combined action of the rest of the world will force Russia to listen to reason.

LAND FRAUD INDICTMENTS.

The indictments returned against Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann, of Oregon, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States, have been long expected, and therefore did not create a great deal of surprise. The investigation of the land frauds in the west began about two years ago. It soon became evident that Oregon was the center of a most systematic scheme of fraud, which had been going on for years. The indictments of Mitchell and Hermann are not the only ones that will be found. Others will follow, but they will be against men not so high in the public service as are the two members of congress.

Of course it would be both premature and unjust to assume the guilt of the persons indicted. An indictment is simply a formal accusation, which must be proved in the trial court in order to secure conviction. The law regards an indicted person as innocent until he is proved to be guilty. But the people of the United States will approve the efforts of the department to unearth the frauds, and to bring to book all who had part therein, no matter how high their station.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION

During the progress of last fall's campaign in the city of New York, a most energetic effort was made to unearth cases of fraudulent naturalization. It was charged that many thousands of aliens had been naturalized by the courts without the five years' previous residence within the United States which is required by federal law. This led to the suggestion—which, however, had often been made previously—that the United States courts alone should be empowered to naturalize aliens.

The whole subject is an interesting one. The constitution gives to Congress the power to establish "an uniform rule of naturalization," which it has done; but the work of naturalization, under the provisions of the United States statute, has been left to state courts. These are, five years' residence in the United States; a declaration, on oath, of purpose to become a citizen, and renouncing allegiance to any foreign prince and state, which must be made at least two years before his admission; and when he applies for the latter he shall make oath to support the constitution, and renounce all foreign allegiance.

Charges of illegal naturalization are made in the recent report of the Lucas county grand jury. Furthermore, that body expresses the opinion "that all of the naturalization papers granted by the probate court in this county are worthless, and that the probate court is wholly without jurisdiction in these matters, and we would recommend that the probate court of this county examine the United States authorities upon this question, and the opinion of the United States attorney general, before granting any further naturalization papers, and that the court govern itself accordingly."

This language is liable to be interpreted by the cursory reader as applying only to the probate court of Lucas county—which of course is the only one the grand jury could officially criticise. But the opinion runs equally against all the other eighty-seven probate courts of Ohio. If that court in Lucas county has no clear right to naturalize aliens, then no other Ohio probate court has that right.

If the United States shall desire to take charge of the entire subject of naturalization, then an act of Congress is required; for, as the matter stands at present, the carrying out of the work, under the federal statute named above, is left to the states. If there be a defect in the Ohio law, then the state legislature has curative power; and the grand jury should see that a proper appeal is made to that body when it convenes in January, 1906.

THE OFFENDED ZEMSTVOS.

Through his failure to grant reforms demanded by the Russian zemstvos, Emperor Nicholas has opened the way for trouble quite as serious as any he has had to contend against. To persons not in sympathy with the czar his action has the appearance of nothing less than short-sightedness. The zemstvos are in position to paralyze the Manchurian campaign and render the success of the war impossible.

The zemstvos were first recognized by Czar Alexander II in 1864. They are invested with certain functions of home rule, and the object of their recognition was to decentralize the corrupt bureaucratic administration of local affairs. Since their legal recognition the bureaucracy has sought to rob them of their representative character, and with this object in view, fourteen years ago, the peasants were deprived of the privilege of voting for members of the zemstvos. They have not, however, been completely shorn of local power and, what would seem of more importance under existing conditions, they are still in close touch with the people and exert a considerable influence. Without this influence in creating sentiment favorable to the war the government could be deprived of support which it sorely needs. To get the good will of the people the government must have the support of the zemstvos. They have charge of provincial arrangements for aiding the hospital service and maintaining the families of soldiers at the front.

The zemstvos have threatened to dissolve. Should they unite, stand firm and make good this threat they will give the czar all the trouble he is looking for.

HOME MISSION FIRST.

Rev. John Balcom Shaw, recently elected to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church of Chicago, gave a plain talk in his first address before the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, and the wonder is that he wasn't then and there charged with treason to the cause. He declared that many church people grow enthusiastic over the needs of Christianity in foreign lands and forget the good that might be done by personal work at home.

He suggested that prayer is the greatest agent of the church and that there are too many appeals for money to be sent into the foreign fields. The substance of Mr. Shaw's remarks is on harmony with an editorial that appeared recently in The Blade.

There are thousands of starving human beings in this country. Many are starved for food and clothing, many for education, and many more for kind and refining influences. What a great field for work, is opened to the church! True it is doing much, but not all that it should. When its own fireside has been purified, time enough to extend its influence into foreign climes. A heathen's soul is not doomed to perdition so long as he is doing what he thinks is right. A beneficent Father will not punish his child for ignorance for which its possessor is in no wise to blame. It is only after we educate the heathen, show him the Christian path and he chooses the way of the wicked that his soul is in peril.

On the other hand, there are thousands of Americans who are well enough informed to distinguish paganism from Christianity, but who are scoffers through fickle fortune. We are not all built on the plan of some monastic orders which teach that the soul thrives best in a scourged body. The church can accomplish most for Christianity by looking after the welfare of the suffering within in its own precinct, extending its operations as the necessity for new material becomes apparent.

Russia is now talking about spending two hundred million dollars on her navy. Doesn't seem to be any doubt that it needs fixing up some.

JAPANESE RACE THAT WORSHIPS THE BEAR.

SOLEMN SACRIFICE TO THE BEAR—AINU FESTIVAL
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

AINU AND WOMAN OF YEZO

The Ainus, a primitive race of Japan, who are rapidly becoming extinct, live in the southeast of the Island of Yezo. They never cut their hair, which they consider sacred, and the women have a curious fashion of tattooing their upper lips with the representation of a mustache, which gives their otherwise gentle faces a ferocious look. They worship the bear, which they celebrate with sacred dances. The victim is fattened for the sacrifice, and just before being put to death is presented with offerings of food.

River Ice Is Blocked.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 7.—The Susquehanna river at this point is fourteen feet above low water mark and rising slowly. There is an ice blockade at the dam at Nanticoke. Below the dam the water is only four feet above low water mark.

All Sorts of Mystery in Kelly's Disappearance

OWEN KELLY

New York, Jan. 9.—There is no surcease in the search for Owen Kelly, a wealthy Philadelphia manufacturer and prominent in various Irish societies, whose disappearance on October 25 caused much of interesting speculation.

Within a few days the issue between Kelly's relatives and a self-appointed committee of his business partners, employes and acquaintances, who will be summoned to court to explain why they broke into the missing man's rooms at the Eagle hotel, where Owen Kelly had lived for twenty-five years, will be squarely joined. Kelly's relatives have already employed counsel.

When the visit referred to was made to the manufacturer's rooms, it is said by one of his relatives, papers which should not have been disturbed were taken. This accusation has not been substantiated.

Published accounts of how Kelly, after attending a directors' meeting of the Continental Trust company, in Philadelphia, told his friends goodby, and how he afterward walked to the Eagle hotel and left, as if by accident, the keys to his desks and cabinets, after presenting a nephew with a gold watch, have resulted in the request in a letter by a man who signs himself "Charles Allen" to see Kelly on urgent business.

This letter was received by Francis Mulgrew, a cousin of Kelly's in New York. Allen, who gives his address as No. 1950 Darien street, Philadelphia, declares it is absolutely necessary for him to find Kelly. No one seems to know who the writer of the letter is.

Mr. Mulgrew, the missing man's cousin, is firmly of the opinion that Kelly will never again be seen alive by his friends. Indeed, he declares his belief that Kelly is now dead. He dismissed the possibility that the missing man had gone to Australia or South America as absurd.

Comparisons of Kelly's disappearance and a disappearance well known in police circles as the Cronin case are without foundation, according to several persons. Kelly, it is declared, was never in a position to make him feared by any one.

New York, Jan. 9.—The World says that Owen Kelly, of Philadelphia, who mysteriously disappeared from that city October 25, was seen in this city as recently as Dec. 22. Edward Daly, a traveling salesman, says that he met Kelly on that date and talked with him for some time. He did not know then that Kelly's friends were searching for him.

Kelly left Philadelphia in October without taking any baggage and without bidding any of his friends goodbye. A reward of $1,000 had been offered for information leading to his discovery.

Feats of Performing Dogs

Some dogs have been trained so highly that they seem to be able to do almost anything save talk, though a German savant contends that they have quite an intelligible language. Maeterlinck's book on the dog, like the gifted author's work on the bee, is interesting and illuminative, but it does not make clear the psychology which enables a dog to understand the greater part of a conversation nor the instinct that unerringly tells it when it faces an enemy. The dogs here shown do some amusing tricks and are every whit as clever performers as some pretentious men and women. Their trainer talks to them as he would to human beings and in understanding they are even keener than some folks whom the trainer mentions.

THE CHILD OF THE AGE.

Many people are beginning to regret the fact that a really childish child is becoming something of a rarity. There always have been, and no doubt will continue to be, those children of abnormal mental development known as prodigies. But this year they have been before the public in astonishing numbers, either as musicians, poets, artists or preachers, and perhaps by very reason of being overdone, the craze of prodigies will die a natural death.

A writer enlarges on the social rounds of fashionable children, the at-homes, the balls, the elaborate suppers, with in some instances champagne, and the various festivities which combine to make modern children old before their time.

There can be no doubt that late hours, little sleep and an absence of healthy outdoor life are all phases to which children are growing accustomed in too many instances, though there are many people whose children—and royalty's in the front rank—lead natural and simple lives. For in the main children infinitely prefer simplicity of regime.—Chicago Journal.

Henry Varnum Poor, the foremost authority in the United States on railroad and financial affairs, dies at his home in Brookline, Mass., from the effects of a fall on the ice.

THE PLEASURE OF IT.

"The intimate relations between Cuba and Porto Rico and the United States since the Spanish-American war have not affected the cigar trade in this country to any extent," said Benjamin Gable, of Cleveland, at the Blatz hotel. "It may be that there are a lot of cigars made from tobacco from those islands and sold throughout this country, but if so it has simply increased the demand, for it has not cut into the demand for other cigars. It is amusing to hear buyers of cigars judge the strength of a smoke from the wrapper and decline a dark cigar because it is too strong. As a matter of fact the wrapper has little or no effect whatever on the quality of the smoke and the separating into different grades by color into colorado, colorado madura, claro and so forth is all a bluff. A cigar made of the strongest tobacco for filler and binder may have a very light wrapper on it and still those who think they prefer a light smoke will call for it and consume it with evident delight. Nine-tenths of the pleasure of smoking is in the imagination anyway. This is proven by the fact that no one takes any delight in smoking in the dark when he cannot see the clouds of smoke circle about him in graceful curls."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Current Events.

Bishop Spalding suffers stroke of paralysis at his home in Peoria, Ill.

The pope refuses to grant an audience to Louise, the divorced wife of the Saxon monarch.

Emperor Francis Joseph dissolves the Hungarian diet without the censure that was expected.

Four more ministers resign from Denmark's cabinet because of wrangle over the military.

One hundred Prussian cities unite in a wedding gift of silver to the crown prince and his fiancee.

A Michigan woman feeds poison to her husband daily and kills him so she may marry another man.

King Charles, of Roumania, accepts the resignation of the Stundza cabinet and a new body is named.

Mayor McClellan says New York city will own its own lighting plant, no matter what action the legislators may take.

Friend of Sir Thomas Lipton lands in New York and says the Irish baronet is seeking a designer for a new challenger.

Archbishop of Canterbury, answering Americans, denies the education tax of England restricts the worship of nonconformists.

Postal clerks in the mailing division say they are working 11 hours instead of the government rule of eight, and enter a protest.

One man is killed and a half dozen persons injured in a collision on a New York elevated road in which three trains are mixed up.

Miss Muriel Byram, a prominent figure in Chicago society, is killed instantly by the accidental discharge of a rifle which she was cleaning.

Young acrobat slips his hold while performing on the flying ring in a Harlem school and is thrown to the floor, breaking his neck.

Several deaths and much suffering from pneumonia are reported among Chicago cabmen, who say this winter is the severest they have ever experienced.

The sentence and conviction of James N. Abeel for forging a note introducing himself as J. Ogden Goelet is affirmed in the New York supreme court.

James Gillespie is convicted at Rising Sun, Ind., of the murder of his twin sister and subsequently is sentenced to life imprisonment.

Active campaign for reform of the practice and procedure in Illinois courts is mapped out by committees of the state and Chicago bar associations.

A Portland, Ore., grand jury indicts its aged mayor, chief of police and other public officials. Nonsuppression of gambling is charged against the mayor.

B. F. Burton, prominent as hotel man in Iowa and Wisconsin, dies amid mystery and it is revealed that Miss Cecelia McAndrews had wrecked his home.

Swift & Co. report earnings of 12 per cent net on the capital stock of $35,000,000 during 1904. They carried $1,750,000 to surplus after paying the usual 7 per cent in dividends.

William E. Curtis tells of a plan on foot by the commissioner of immigration to prevent aliens from taking up their residence in the cities and to encourage settlement in the country.

Klaw & Erlanger, of New York, lose their suit for $100,000 damages against the Life Publishing company for publishing a cartoon reflecting on them in connection with the Iroquois theatre fire.

Great crowds reveres the memory of Theodore Thomas when funeral services are held in St. James' Episcopal church, and later Orchestra hall is packed to the doors when a memorial concert is given.

President Roosevelt, in an address before the forestry congress in Washington, says the long campaign for the preservation of the forests is near success because the users of wood themselves now aim to protect the supply.

Walter Wellman says Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton is the object of what evidently is a conspiracy to drive him from the cabinet or to damage his usefulness, but that Mr. Morton is supported by the President and is secure.

Count Cassini, Russian ambassador at Washington, talks confidently of Russia's chances and resources in the war, but war experts and his brother diplomats say he is bluffing, with the idea of aiding Russia to make a good showing on any future peace negotiations.

LIFE SAVERS' MONUMENT.

The French seafaring folk are a hardy lot, as are all men who go down to the sea in ships, and the sturdy courage of those who live by the great waters has not only been chanted in song and woven in story, but the government, which is deeply appreciative of all efforts of human benefit or safeguard, has given these brave men a lasting token of honor that those at home and from afar may see, and, seeing, appreciate the quality of the heroes. This picture shows the statue to the lifesavers at Calais and the sculptor who shaped it brought to his work an effective sympathy and admiration.

Eunice.

Gordon—Eunice is certainly the sweetest girl in all the world; and so sensible too!

Glendon—That's what the man in love always says of his inamorata.

Gordon—But it is true in Eunice's case. I told her it might be many years before I could ask her to marry me, it might be never, and she replied in her resigned way that she was completely satisfied.—Wasn't that good of her?—Boston Transcript.

A Fifteen Dollar Value for Four Seventy-five

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As Seen With Camera and Pencil

Introduced by Major-General Joseph Wheeler, United States Army

This work embraces perfect photographic and descriptive representations of the people and the islands lately acquired from Spain, including Hawaii, and the Philippines; also their material resources and productions; homes of the people, their customs and general appearance, with many hundred views of landscapes, rivers, valleys, hills and mountains. So complete as to practically transfer the islands and their people to the pictured page.

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The publisher has sought herein to satisfy all these inquiries, and in a manner at once practical, artistic, comprehensive and exhaustive. To this end noted artists especially qualified and skilled in outdoor photography were employed to traverse these islands, under contract to photograph everything therein, with a view to literally transferring our islands and their people to the printed page. In connection therewith an author of broad intelligence, learned in Spanish literature, history and language, of great traveled experience and observation in the islands, gives the necessary description and statistical facts. Thus to a wonderful object-presentation by the camera, is given in concise language the facts and figures to satisfy every inquiry. Elaborate and up-to-date maps add to the strength and interest of the work. Given, therefore, are the geographical locations of every historic event and place, the topography of the country, by actual photographs, its improvements and its people, as they are seen and exist today.

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Dr. Frederick Main, Lock 681, Jackson, Mich

WILL SUCCEED COCKRELL

Missouri Republicans Pick Niedringhaus for Senator.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 6.—Thomas K. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, chairman of the Republican state central committee, has been nominated for United States senator to succeed Senator Cockrell. The senatorial caucus was held in open session in the hall of representatives.

The candidates were Thomas K. Niedringhaus; R. C. Kerens, former national Republican committeeman; Congressman Richard Bartholdt, United States District Attorney D. P. Dyer, and Nathan Frank, all of St. Louis; United States District Attorney William Warner, of Kansas City, and L. T. Parker, of Rolla, Mo.

The nomination was made on the fifth ballot.

A motion that the nomination be made unanimous was carried.

Mr. Niedringhaus is about forty-two years old. He is a wealthy man, and is the general manager of the St. Louis branch of the Enameling and Stamping company. He organized the recent campaign in Missouri, of which he was the directing spirit, along the lines followed by George B. Cortelyou at national headquarters. He predicted Republican success at all times, and forecasted President Roosevelt's plurality over Parker four weeks before the election. On the eve of election day he sent a personal letter to every one of the 314,000 Republicans of the state, appealing to each not to miss his vote, and stating that the Democrats were apathetic and the Republican hope of victory loomed brighter than ever. Mr. Niedringhaus was formerly chairman of the St. Louis Republican central committee, a place which he discharged with credit to himself and much advantage to his own party.

CHADWICK ASSETS SMALL

Receiver Loeser Can See Less Than $60,000 Clear.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 9.—Commenting upon the fact that he had been served with an order by the federal authorities "to produce certain diamonds and gems," Attorney J. P. Dawley, counsel for Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, said:

"I have not received so much as a pewter shoe-buckle from either Mrs. Chadwick or her husband, Dr. Chadwick. The serving of such an order strikes me as being humorous. Mrs. Chadwick has certainly not turned any diamonds over to me."

Mr. Dawley stated further that there would be no delay in the trial of the Chadwick case, so far as the defense was concerned. "The defense will be ready to go on with the trial as soon as it is called. The fact of the matter is that the sooner the trial is called so much the better for my client."

Receiver Loeser, who has returned from New York, located some of the Chadwick jewels there, but there are claims against them, including that of the government on a charge that some of them were smuggled.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Nathan Loeser, of Cleveland, receiver of the estate of Mrs. Chadwick, was in Buffalo yesterday on his way home from New York, where he had been making an investigation in connection with the Chadwick estate. Mr. Loeser said that he fears that the amount of the assets of the estate so far in hand has been grossly exaggerated. "The property which I have in my possession now, including the house, real estate and household effects, ought, if sold, to bring about $100,000. There is a real estate mortgage of $35,000 on that and a chattel mortgage of $7,000," he said.

Mr. Loeser also discussed the $5,000,000 note, alleged to bear the name of Andrew Carnegie, the signature of which Mr. Carnegie has denied. Mr. Loeser described the note as an asset, but refrained from saying what value he placed upon it.

GREAT COINAGE OF GOLD

Largest Production in History of Philadelphia Mint.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—The largest production of gold coins in the history of the Philadelphia mint was that of the calendar year just closed. The number of gold coins minted was 6,996,957, with a value of $129,144,428. There was a decrease in the coinage of silver against 1903, the value of silver coins stamped last year being $8,142,290.95, a decrease of a little more than $2,000,000.

The base coins produced amounted to $1,683,629.39, against $2,251,281.18. The total number of pieces of all kinds minted for home use was 119,701,118, with a value of $158,970,248.38, as against a value of but $21,232,256.68 for 1903.

Of the foreign coins struck off, Panama received Balboas amounting to $2,071,013.83; Venezuela got $185,555.56 in 2-Bolivar pieces; Costa Rica receipted for $100,000 in 50-centimo pieces, while the Philippines received $79,754.50 in pesos and centavos of different denominations. In all there were stamped 35,509,063 pieces valued at $2,430,243.68 in American subsidary coin. These figures, including the domestic issue, show a total output greatly in excess of former years.

The work of destroying the dies is now in progress.

PRAISES THE PRESIDENT

William Jennings Bryan Likes Some of His Recommendations.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 7.—A banquet at which 400 covers were spread, was tendered Wm. J. Bryan last night by the Jackson club of Memphis. Hardwig Peres, president of the club, introduced Mr. Bryan as the next president of the United States. Mr. Bryan's subject was "Watchman, What of the Night?"

After speaking of the causes which, in part, contributed to the recent defeat of the Democratic party, Mr. Bryan said the platform adopted at Kansas City expressed the views of more Democrats than any platform adopted since. He praised several recommendations made by President Roosevelt, and spoke of him as doing many good things.

NEW POTATO DISCOVERED

Frenchman Developed It by Experimenting With Tuberose.

Paris, Jan. 6.—M. Labergerie, a farmer near Vienna, has succeeded in producing a new potato by cultivating a tuberose plant imported from Uruguay and preserved in the botanic gardens of Marseilles. The new potato is said to be exceedingly palatable and to be adapted for cultivation even in swamp lands, where the ordinary plant would rot. M. Labergerie has succeeded in raising potatoes of the new kind weighing as much as three pounds, and he claims that the new plant will produce nine times the amount obtained from the ordinary potato if cultivated in swampy land.

WILL INVESTIGATE.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 6.—At a joint caucus of Republican members of the legislature which continued until 1 o'clock this morning it was decided to place the gubernatorial contest in the hands of a committee of fifteen. This committee will make an investigation into the alleged frauds committed at the election in Denver and report, recommending a policy to be pursued.

The date set for the submission of this report is Monday, January 9. Fifty-seven Republican legislators attended the caucus and the vote on the proposition to appoint the committee referred to was 48 to 9.

While there was some feeling displayed in the caucus on the part of opponents of the plan, it is confidently asserted that they will make no further fight against the majority but will acquiesce in whatever report is made by the committee of fifteen.

WILL FIGHT MORMONISM

Governor of Idaho Wants Polygamy Made a Crime.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 5.—Both branches of the legislature having organized, the two houses met in joint session and received the message of Governor Gooding.

The governor called attention to the fact that adultery is not a crime in Idaho and urged that a law be enacted making it such.

He also advised that a law be passed making polygamy a crime.

He Cures Sore Eyes Free.

Famous Chicago Professor Makes a Startling Discovery of a Magic Eye Lotion That Cures All Sore Eyes and Has Restored the Sight to Hundreds of People.

His Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and All Eye Diseases.

He Gives His Marvelous Medicine Free to All Who Write to Him.

I have discovered the marvelous, magic secret of perfect sight and I have repeatedly restored to sight persons who have been blind for years. Every day brings letters from people in all parts of the country who had given up in despair; doctors and remedies had failed them and they were slowly going blind, yet this magic remedy of mine quickly relieved their pain and soreness and restored their eyes to perfect health and sight.

Prof. Herman T. Schlegel, the Famous Chicago Eye Expert.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak, watery eyes are cleared in a single night and restored to perfect health. It never fails. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give it free to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

Hundreds have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmakers and all who use their eyes under strain find with this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble write me today. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free bottle of this lotion. It is the only positive cure for cataract known, and I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address, with short description of your trouble, Prof. Herman T. Schlegel, 359 Mackinaw Bldg., Chicago, and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a bottle of his magic remedy that has restored hundreds to sight.

JOHNSON INAUGURATED

Minnesota's New Governor Assumes Reins.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 4.—Simple but impressive ceremonies accompanied the inauguration of Minnesota's new Democratic governor, John A. Johnson, of St. Peter. The inaugural took place in the assembly chamber of the new capitol in the presence of members of the legislature, state officials and numerous other spectators. Governor Van Sant, the retiring executive, read his farewell message to the legislature, and his successor was

JOHN A. JOHNSON.

then introduced. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Start.

The new governor then read his inaugural message, which was listened to with close attention by the large assembly.

SKIMPED AND HAD MONEY

Anna Conway Lived Like Niggard While She Owned $10,500.

New York, Jan. 6.—Bankbooks showing deposits and accrued interest in four savings institutions amounting to $10,500 were discovered yesterday among the effects of Miss Anna Conway, who was found dead in her room. According to her relatives and fellow tenants, she bought hardly enough of the bare necessaries to keep herself alive. Her deposits are supposed to represent the savings of a lifetime as a servant. The coroner's physician, Dr. Weston, said her death was due to chronic bronchitis.

Miss Conway was fifty-eight years old. She lived with Miss Rose Sheridan, sixty years old. They had two small rooms, which they hired from Miss Mary Bluet, who leases the floor. Although she had been ill for some time she persisted in working, and not until last night did she complain of feeling seriously ill. Yesterday morning Miss Sheridan, who slept with her, could not awaken her.

In a battered old satchel, besides a few valueless trinkets, were four bankbooks, of the Emigrants' Savings, the Bowery Savings, the Greenwich Savings and the Bank of Savings. The deposits aggregated $8,500, and the accrued interest $2,000 additonal. Miss Conway was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and came to this country when sixteen years old.

CLERKS TO TAKE POISON

Volunteer to Assist Wiley in Carrying Out His Experiments.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The so-called poison squad, consisting of department of agriculture clerks who have volunteered for service in carrying out the food preservative and coloring matter experiments of Chemist Wiley, will reassemble next Monday and continue the experiments until March probably, concerning the effects of artificial coloring of food on the system.

They will then have a respite until the middle of April, when the work will be resumed until July 1. While continuance of these experiments beyond that date has not been finally determined upon, it is probable that during next year a similar squad will be utilized under the same strict rules to carry on experiments as to cold storage food products.

These tests will have in view the determining of the exact effect of cold storage on foods and the rapidity of the development of bacteria under cold storage conditions.

FOLK'S BRIBERY IDEAS

Says Professional Lobbying Should Be Criminal.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 9.—Joseph W. Folk was sworn in as governor of Missouri at noon today. The occasion was one of enthusiasm for the thousands of Democrats, who came from all parts of the state to participate in the ceremonies. For the first time in the political history of the state the unique spectacle was presented of both the Republicans and Democrats taking part in the inauguration, for among the minor state officers, who took their seats were several members of the Republican party.

The oath of office was administered to Governor Folk by Chief Justice Brace, of the state supreme court. Simultaneously Lieutenant Governor McKinley took the oath of office in the senate chamber. In his inaugural address Governor Folk reaffirmed his ante-election pledges and dealt at considerable length with various state issues.

"Partisanship is a good thing sometimes, but patriotism is a better thing all the time. Patisanship is well enough when it does not conflict with patriotism; but patriotism is a higher virtue than partisanship. Some of you are Democrats, some are Republicans, all are Missourians. In the discharge of official duties, let us be Missourians before we are anything else. Do not forget that you will be aiding the party you may belong to most by giving the public the highest service. You cannot help your party by injuring the public. One may be in private life a Democrat or Republican, but

when he steps into public office he becomes a public servant—a servant of all the people.

"When you come before the people to give an account of your sewardship, the account must be for public service, and not for party work. Your party nominated you, the people elected you and sent you here to serve the public, and by that service you will reflect credit or discredit on your party. You are here as legislators, not as politicians, and the welfare of the state should ever be your first consideration. If the public weal should conflict with party advantage or personal ambition, the public good should prevail.

"If there be any corruption during this session of the general assembly, it would be a disgrace to the state and a reflection on every man in this body, and upon every official in the state government. It is too often the tendency of good men in legislative bodies to close their eyes to things of this nature, satisfied with their own honesty, but forgetting that it is as much their duty to protect and defend the honor of the state as it is their own honor. The legislator who sells his vote traffics in the honor of a sovereign people and prostitutes the trust reposed in him. There can be no offense which, if allowed to go on, is fraught with graver consequences. It is more fatal to civic life than any other crime, for it pollutes the stream of law at its source. It makes the passage of laws mere matters of bargain and sale, thwarts justice, enthrones iniquity and renders lawful government impossible. If all official acts were for sale we would have a government not of, for and by the people, but a government of, for and by the few wealthy enough to purchase official favor. It is the highest duty of every legislator, of every official and of every citizen to do all that he can to eradicate this evil, which is the greatest enemy to free government and the greatest danger that confronts this nation today.

"It is not always by taking money that an official may prostitute his trust. He does it whenever he uses the power given him to be exercised for the public good for any other purpose. An official can embezzle public power as well as public money. One in public office has no more right to use his official powers for personal ends than he would have to put his hands into the public treasury to pay a private debt.

"In order to aid in the investigation of rumors of corruption, laws should be enacted compelling witnesses to testify as to their knowledge of bribery transactions and exempting such witnesses from prosecution for any matters directly or indirectly growing out of such testimony.

"When a legislator accepts a pass, he puts it in the knowledge of the representative of the railroad that he has violated the law and is subject to indictment. This knowledge can be used by the railroad representative to club the legislator into submission to corporate interests.

"It is proper that railroads and all interests, quasi-public and public, should have the right to appear before legislative committees and present reasons for or against the passage of any bill. They likewise should be accorded the privilege of addressing the individual legislators in a proper way, but the maintenance of a professional lobby breeds corruption and should not be permitted. Professional lobbying should be made a crime.

MRS. MARCUM WINS CASE

Gets Verdict for $8,000 From Men Concerned in Husband's Murder.

Winchester, Ky., Jan. 10.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Abrelia Marcum, who sued Judge Hargis, former State Senator Alex Hargis, Sheriff Ed. Callahan, of Breathitt county, and Attorney Fulton French, for $100,000 for alleged conspiracy with Curtis Jett and Thomas White to slay her husband, James B. Marcum, returned a verdict for $8,000 against James Hargis and Sheriff Callahan, and found for the defendants in the case of French and Alex Hargis.

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New York City.

TRAFFIC IN INDIANA VOTES

Retiring Governor Tells of Outrageous Corruption.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 6.—Winifred F. Durbin, retiring governor of Indiana, in his annual message to the legislature today said corncerning political corruption:

"The time has come for the application of drastic remedial measures to the plague of corruption which is fastening itself upon our politics. We have in Indiana advanced legislation for the protection of the purity of the ballot, but the statistics of political debauchery in this state for 1904, if it were possible to present them, would be nothing short of astounding. I am informed by unquestioned authority, that in a single county in Indiana casting in 1902 a little more than 5,000 votes there were in the last campaign nearly 1,200 voters regularly listed as purchasable and that $15,000 raised by assessment from candidates and otherwise were spent by the contending political parties in the effort to control the county.

"Instances have come to my attention during the past few weeks where, in contests for township trustees, votes have brought $25 and $30 each. Our present need is legislation framed in the light of a clearer conception of the enormity of the offense involved in the purchase or sale of a vote. Our present statute is farcical, as it places no penalty on the votebuyer. I believe consideration should be given to the advisability of requiring the gradual introduction of voting machines."

As a parting warning to the legislature the governor says:

"If reports current can be credited this session of the legislature will be called upon to resist the importunities of the most corrupt professional lobby that has visited any general assembly in the history of the state. Already the names of members of the general assembly are being used and the necessity of large sums of money to prevent needed legislation or to pass questionable measures is being urged."

KING ALFONSO BETROTHED

Youthful Monarch Is to Marry Princess Victoria, So It's Said.

Madrid, Jan. 4.—The Epoca, which is sometimes used by the government for making semi-official announcements, prints conspicuously a report of the projected betrothals of King Alfonso and Princess Victoria, youngest daughter of the Duke

of Connaught, brother of King Edward and of Luiz Philippe, crown prince of Portugal, and Princess Margaret, elder daughter of the Duke of Connaught.

Rumors of these betrothals have been current for a long time, but have been generally discredited owing to the fact that the princesses are Protestants and the king and prince Catholics.

GOES AFTER BEEF TRUST

Montana's Attorney-General Begins Proceedings Against Combine.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 6.—Persisting in his crusade against the beef trust, Attorney General Donovan has begun suits under the criminal code. This is the first time in the history of the United States that such actions have been brought under this code.

The suits are against Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Cudahy & Co., Hammond Packing company of Pueblo, to prevent their doing business in Montana. The information charges the defendants with conspiracy in unlawfully combining.

A HEROIC PHYSICIAN.

Pottstown, Pa., Jan. 4.—Despite the breaking of both his arms in Philadelphia the other day, Dr. J. E. Vanbuskirk, of this place, proceeded to keep an important medical appointment and heroically held a consultation over a patient before himself submitting to treatment.

While trying to step over a coal chute at Eighteenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia, Dr. Vanbuskirk slipped on the icy pavement and fractured both arms at the elbow joint. He was on his way to the office of Dr. B. A. Randall, where he was to meet by appointment a Pottstown patient, when the accident occurred.

This appointment Dr. Vanbuskirk kept to the minute, after which he went to a private hospital, where the fractures were reduced under the direction of Dr. John B. Deaver.

Free to the Ruptured

I will send free to sufferers my 64-page booklet which includes illustrations of

MAYER'S INFLATABLE SUPPORTER

and gives all information how to be cured at home by this entirely new appliance. This is a patented scientific device holding up every form of Rupture securely and with absolute safety and comfort, and giving an opportunity to firmly close up the hernial opening by my **FIBRO-PLASTIC METHOD.** Indorsed by physicians and hundreds of prominent citizens. If you are afflicted do not delay, but write at once. Address **IGNATZ MAYER, M.D., 830 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.**

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. **DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.**

LADIES in need send for a **FREE TRIAL.** Never failing Monthly Remedy relieves the most obstinate cases. **P. E. KARN CO., Dept. 25, Buffalo, N.Y.**

FITS CURED EPILEPSY

I have devoted the past thirty years of my life to curing Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, and have effected cures in thousands of cases where all other remedies have failed. In order to prove the efficacy of my treatment, I will send a Free Bottle of my wonderful remedy to all sufferers of this dread disease who will write, giving Express and Post-Office address. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl Street, New York.

RAW FURS I pay highest prices. Write for price list. J. I. Gleed, East Aurora, N. Y.

VERY WEALTHY, Attractive Maiden wants at once kind husband. No objections to honorable, capable poor man. Address Cook, 67 Flournoy, Chicago

CIGARS: Send 15 cts. (silver) and get box of 5 sent cigars. LINDALE CIGAR CO., Station D, Columbus, O.

SEND $5.00 TO F. N. COX, of Sharon Springs, Kas., for his method of treating Dyspepsia, Constipation or Indigestion. No other expense. A positive cure in ninety days.

FARMERS AND INVESTORS—Arkansas leads in undeveloped resources. Best agricultural lands and finest timber. Two leading bottom land plantation propositions, pay out in two years. Small farms for sale. Even climate and healthy. Let us convince you. LEWIS, Prescott, Ark.

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If you are tired of taking medicine without deriving any benefit, send me Five Dollars and I will instruct you how to cure yourself at home in ninety days. A sure thing. F. N. COX, Sharon Springs, Kas.

BED-WETTING CURED
SAMPLE FREE
DR. F. E. MAY, Box A4 BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. **ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 900 Detroit, Mich.**

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE of Standard bred poultry for 1905, printed in colors, fine chromo, suitable for framing, illustrates and describes 60 varieties. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs, tells all about poultry, their diseases, lice, etc. This book only 10 cents. **B. H. GREIDER, RHEEMS, PA.**

NOTICE OF ADVANCE

On or about Feb. 1, 1905, the shares of The Pure Gold Mines Co. will be advanced from 3 to 5c. a share; 3 full claims (30 acres) in famous Cripple Creek; 2 veins already cut; no debts; good reserve in treasury; easy time payments; best bank references; first allotment shares almost exhausted; work being vigorously prosecuted. Prospectus free. Write at once. PURE GOLD MINES CO., 723 Mack block, Denver, Colo.

PHILIPPINE RAILROADS

Administration Takes Up Subject of Building Them.

Washington, Jan. 5.—With the chief features of the Philippine bill agreed to in substance and its early passage assured, the administration has taken up the subject of railroad construction in detail, and the general plan which will be followed practically has been decided upon.

Secretary Taft has been assured by the financiers who will submit propositions for the construction of railroads in the Philippines that the government guarantee of 4 per cent interest on the investment for 30 years is satisfactory, and he believes that railroad building will be actively in progress within six months.

J. Pierpont Morgan, James J. Hill and the Gould and Harriman interests are among those from whom propositions are expected. Mr. Taft has decided that the negotiations must be conducted with the Philippine commission, but before the representatives of the capitalists go to the islands they will talk with Mr. Taft and get his ideas, as the agreement which will be in the form of a law, must finally be approved by him.

Native labor will be exclusively employed in building the railroads. This will prevent very rapid construction, but, in the opinion of Mr. Taft, will largely aid in the development of the islands. Probably only one line will be built at a time. Mr. Taft has ascertained that plenty of Filipino labor can be secured for construction at that rate.

The scheme which Mr. Taft has outlined provides for nearly 1,200 miles of railway, most of which will be in the island of Luzon. The first line probably will be an extension of the Manila & Dagupan railroad from Dagupan along the west coast of Luzon to Leag, at the north end of the island. This line, which will be about 150 miles long, will open up the Ilocan provinces, which are well populated by the most industrious of the Filipino tribes.

The second line will be through the Carvallo pass and Cagayan valley to Apari, at the extreme northern end of Luzon. This line will be 250 miles long. It will begin at Calamumin, where the present line from Manila ends. Cagayan valley is the richest in the Philippines and produces great quantities of corn and tobacco.

There will be a hundred-mile road from Manila to Batangas. In the province of Sorsogen a line will be built from Legaspi, on the Gulf of Albay, to Pasacao, on the Gulf of Ragay, with a branch to Tabaco. The branch line will circle the active volcano of Mayon, which is said to be the most beautiful in the world. Short lines will be built in the island of Panay, which produces sugar, and in the island of Cebu. The completion of the scheme will take several years.

Secretary Taft has received this cablegram from Manila:

"Philippine chamber of commerce asks congress to save the Philippines from ruin by wholly abolishing the tariff on our tobacco and sugar."

PASTOR HAD FAST HORSE

Persisted in Racing Her So There's Trouble in the Church.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10.—Rev. Martin Johnson, of Cass Lake, has been asked to give up his pastorate in the Presbyterian church because he refused to abandon the practice of speeding his fast mare in competition in the races which are run each Saturday afternoon on the lake. Last Saturday Mr. Johnson appeared on the scene just as the second contest was being finished, and when a free-for-all was called he drove his mare to a hard-won victory in the tightest finish of the season.

The sport was witnessed by several horrified members of his flock and Sunday morning after service the pastor was called to account by the trustees. He justified his conduct and the committee left in a rage. The matter may be referred to the presbytery of the state.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Ladies' Chemise and Corset Cover.

Nos. 6117-6021—As every woman knows, this is the lingerie season of the year. Goods of every description have been marked down, and this is especially true of laces, embroideries and undermuslins. So women always take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to lay in their year's supply of dainty lingerie, either buying the under garments ready made or buying the goods to be made at home from the latest patterns.

Pretty underwear has always held rank among the most prized possessions of

women. The dainty and carefully trimmed ready made garments are very expensive—in fact, too high-priced altogether for those who have only limited amounts to spend. The cheaper grades do not compare with the home made under garments. They are not nearly so pretty nor so durable. For that reason the wise woman buys the goods and make them up at home herself according to the newest and best patterns.

The chemise model is one of the newest modes. By having the waist and skirt cut separate, plenty of fullness is allowed over the bust, and yet there is no extra thickness at the waist. The skirt portion is shaped so as to fit as smoothly as a skirt. The two are joined by embroidery beading, through which ribbon is run. This style of chemise is most satisfactory, although while being in one piece, it has the fullness just where it is most needed.

The corset cover is a simple model that can be made in almost less time than it takes to tell about it. All in one piece, only the finishing touches are needed to complete the garment.

Sizes for 6117 and 6021—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

French Corset Cover and New Style Petticoat.

Nos. 6199-6200—All the smart capers on garments are being followed very closely in the new lingerie fashions. The shape and design of these garments quickly follow any change in dress, and no up-to-date woman would think of making a petticoat from last season's patterns. The petticoat has a great deal to do with the woman appearing well groomed and well dressed. It is apparent to everyone that with the present fashion of full skirts, well-fitting petticoats, with the right flare to lower edge and right line in the body part, are very necessary in the proper fit. The design shown on this page embodies all the new lines, even to the charming flounce made in handkerchief points. This not only forms a pretty trimming, but does service by giving the skirt a fashionable fulness. The skirt proper is composed of five gores, but cut in such a manner as to throw the fulness where it belongs. It is finished by a deep circular flounce, which may be decorated by the handkerchief frill, by ruffles or any preferred manner. The model is one that is as good for a plain black sateen at 15c a yard as for the most expensive Paris mull or taffeta.

Corset covers cut in one piece are very generally used. They are simple to make and are well-fitting. In the model shown here, the front may be made with the deep shaped ruffle which affords a good bust line. The use of this is optional, however. The lower edge of the corset cover is finished by a peplum or curtain.

As to materials, the soft finish kind are always to be preferred, as they accord

with the styles of making and wear better than materials containing much dressing. Nainsook, batiste, cambric, dimity and cross-barred muslin are used. Long cloth wears well, but it coarsens so when laundered that it isn't so dainty as the others. For trimmings, Swiss and English embroidery, point d'esprit footings, French Val and veining are usually employed.

Sizes for corset cover, 6199—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Sizes for petticoat, 6200—20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Child's Guimpe.

No. 4506.—So many requests have been made for a girl's guimpe pattern that we are showing one today of tucked lawn and insertion. So many mothers use these patterns, not only

for dress, but for a body lining or underwaist. The model shown here may be fitted by darts or the fulness regulated by a draw-string.

The sleeve is the full bishop style attached to narrow cuff. It is a very simple pattern upon which the little girl for whom the garment is to be made might take her first sewing lesson. Lawn, Swiss and mull are materials that are used for both wash and woolen dresses.

Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Ladies' Raglan Shirt Waist.

No. 6144—Contrary to the rumor that goes forth each season that the shirt waist is no longer in favor, we see it on every side, newer, prettier and more elaborate than ever before. The truth of the matter is, the shirt waist is an absolutely essential garment and one might as well talk of dispensing with the coat or skirt. Its practicability has given it a firm hold on feminine fancy and its reign it would seem has only first begun. The smart little blouse which forms the subject of today's pattern, is the new raglan style with fullness in sleeve taken up in a box pleat which extends up over the shoulder into the neck.

This brings about the fashionable long

shoulder line and is both pretty and becoming. There is just a little fullness in the front at shoulders, although there is no allowance for the pouching over the belt of former days. A pretty idea is to fasten these sleeve pleats, which may be made with pointed ends to the outside of the ribbon stock with little gold "baby pins" or fancy buttons. Any of the season's materials may be used. Silk, cottons, linens and lightweight wools combine well to the mode.

Medium size requires 3¾ yards, 36 inches wide material.

Sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suit.

Nos. 6201-6202—Only the woman who has included a plain morning dress in her wardrobe knows the real usefulness of a garment of this kind. There are certain times and occasions when it is indispensable. There is nothing elaborate or pretentious about this design. It is well-modeled, the style is becoming to every figure and is simply suited to every day

needs and every day wear. The only trimming necessary is the machine stitching and the white swiss turn over collar and cuffs which give such a smart air in the absence of all frills and furbelows, that it is a matter of congratulation that such perfection has been reached.

In the model shown the blouse is gathered at the shoulder which gives a good full effect over the bust. The back is in French style and comes well over the shoulder forming a shallow yoke. The front is finished by a duchess closing and the sleeve is the regular bishop style.

The skirt is in seven-gored flare style. One that is suitable for a plain walking skirt or as part of a two-piece costume. Machine stitching gives a tailor finish to the mode. The style is the very newest and one that is appropriate for every day or best wear.

Checked mohair makes a fresh and fascinating morning gown. Its wearing qualities are of the best and it may now be had in a variety of designs and colorings. Pongee, cloth, serge, cheviot and the cotton and linen suitings are suggested.

Sizes for 6201—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Sizes for 6202—20, 22, 24, 26, 2 8and 30 inches waist measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered, Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Let us accomplish our work joyfully, faithfully, spontaneously. Let us realize the holiness of labor.

THURSDAY.

If the work of the hour seems inharmonious, let us so purify it by our perfect accomplishment that our capacity is increased for something more harmonious to our temperament.

FRIDAY.

Joy in service compels success just as surely as disintegration follows a descent into drudgery. Drudgery is simply the negative position of labor.

SATURDAY.

What a glorious thought is the positive thought of service. It implies capability. One must have proved himself worthy before he can be a servant on any plane.

SUNDAY.

Let us serve the Lord in perfect love, no matter what form that service takes. It is all high, all holy, all pure in spirit and in truth.

MONDAY.

The world demands the positive force. It may condone faults, but it never forgives weakness or humility.

TUESDAY.

Who shall say which is the high and which is the low form of service? Is there any higher or lower law to him who "worketh in love as one?"—Grace M. Brown in Mind.

A Russian Woman's High Ideals....

Heroic Self Sacrifice For Her People

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The story of a strong, heroic life that has given, and is giving now, of its best for the help of some portion of suffering humanity, that has borne buffetings as the Master bore them in the long ago, and yet goes on unflinchingly in the face of every peril and of possible violent death—the story of such a life is full of inspiration. It makes the petty, or even the greater, disturbances that come to us all, fade away into insignificance in the splendid light of such altruistic devotion. And this is why it is well to read and to repeat over and over again these tales which we know to be true, gathering therefrom courage to work towards high ideals and an unfaltering faith in the final victory of good.

MADAME BRESHKOFSKAYA.

The Eastern papers have had much to say recently of the visit of a Russian woman, a Siberian exile, in this country. Her name is Catherine Breshkofskaya. She is of noble birth, highly educated, speaks several languages and is also a fine musician.

In her early youth, when living upon her father's estate in the province of Chernigoff, she became aroused to the fact that the emancipation of the serfs was a failure. They were given freedom in name. In reality, the complexities of their lives were increased. They were without land and without means of acquiring it. They were ignorant and knew not how to use their liberty. They needed teaching, and this was what these young reformers, of whom the girlish Catherine was one, set themselves to do. They preached the higher education for women, as well as for men. Literature bearing upon the problems meeting them in their daily lives was circulated, and interest among the people grew.

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro by the government! Almost two thousand arrests were made, and Catherine was among them. Young as she was, just entering her twenties, she had already become a powerful influence among the peasants. A storm of protest from the educated people in Russia at the high-handed manner caused many to be set free, but she was not one. Four years she spent in prison awaiting a trial, and then she was sent as a hard-labor convict to the famous mines of Kara. Never before had a woman been sent thither. Think of the indomitable spirit of this young thing, taken away from home, husband, and friends, into a far distant prison unfit for human beings, yet never for one moment losing her courage, or her purpose to go on with her work the moment it became once more possible.

Once, she, with others, tried to escape from the little village near the Baikal lake, to which she was sent after her time in the prison at Kara had expired, but they were caught, taken back and again condemned to Kara, whence there was no possibility of escape. Four years more she stayed there, and then she was obliged to walk to the village of Selenginsk, one thousand miles away, to remain fourteen years longer in exile.

It was during her stay there that George Kennan found her out and went to call upon her, leaving her at the end of his visit to what seemed a wretchedness and obscurity that would last her lifetime. He told the story then, and it comes back today with renewed force, since she has escaped and come across the seas to arouse the sympathy of the people of the United States for her countrymen.

"I found her," he said, "a woman in the prime of life with a strong, intelligent, but not handsome face, a frank, unreserved manner, and sympathies that seemed to be warm, impulsive and generous. Her face bore traces of much suffering, and her thick, dark, wavy hair which had been cut short in prison at the mines, was streaked here and there with gray; but neither hardship, nor exile, nor penal servitude had been able to break her brave, finely tempered spirit, or to shake her conviction of honor and duty. . . . There was not another educated woman within a hundred miles in any direction; she received from the government an allowance of a dollar and a quarter a week for her support; her correspondence was under police control; she was separated for life from her family and her friends; and she had, it seemed to me, absolutely nothing to look him and in them lies the key to her wonderful character.

"Mr. Kennan, we may die in exile, and our children may die in exile, and our children's children may die in exile, but something will come of it at last."

Only think of the courage, the self-sacrifice, the heroic endurance which, after years of such misery, could make this supreme faith possible!

At last her term of banishment was over. Twenty-five years from the time of her first arrest she returned to Russia. What a home-coming was that! Father and mother both were dead! Friends were scattered or lost to her forever! Three months she stayed quietly with the few who still remained, and then, unappalled by the terrible past, she plunged into the work again. This was in 1896, and she journeyed from one end of Russia to the other, to find those who had formerly worked with her. Together they went among the people and the present Socialist Revolutionary party was born. Underground printing offices were set up, and the country was flooded with radical literature.

Once again Madame Breskkofskaya found herself suspected and shadowed, but she did not stop in her work, though adopting the disguise of a peasant. For three years this continued, and then came a public proclamation against her, and her friends compelled her to flee to Switzerland. Her coming to America is a plan to keep her yet awhile from returning to Russia, to which she feels duty calls her, even though her desire is strong to arouse America to an understanding of the present struggle of her people for freedom.

The Boston Transcript describes her as she appears today in this way: "To look upon the face of this silver haired apostle is like receiving a benediction. Her outforward to except a few years, more or less, of hardship and privation, and at last burial in a lonely graveyard beside the Selengo river, where no sympathetic eye might ever rest upon the unpainted wooden cross that would briefly chronicle her life and death."

And then he tells of her final words to ward and inward calm are superb. Her hands are beautiful in their delicacy and refinement despite the years in Siberia. Her voice is low and sweet, her smile winning and childlike. Only her eyes betray the suffering of the years. In repose her face is strong like iron. The shadows of her eyes speak of deepest pathos."

In her speeches during the last month, both in New York and Boston, this grand woman has told why she is making her present appeal to the American people. It is not because of weakness or lack of success, but that a critical time has come, a possible decisive moment is near at hand, when the moral and material support of a free country might turn the scale, and bring, at last, freedom and happiness to Russia.

I have thus rapidly and briefly sketched the life of Madame Breshkofskaya for two reasons—the one to show what loyalty to high ideals will bring of strength, of heroic endurance, of unselfish devotion to others, to a woman hitherto sheltered safely in the environment of home and the love of family. It is little wonder that Mr Kennan said that her unshaken faith in the future of her people, and her unfailing courage in the face of her dreary surroundings, had raised all his standards of fortitude, of courage, of heroic self-sacrifice.

The second is to call attention to the power which the concentrated thought and effort of a single individual may have in the accomplishment of a noble purpose. In thinking of these things we are too apt to feel we can do so little of what there is to be done, that it is foolish to even make the effort, yet here is a woman who has been a moving force in educating a people to a desire for freedom, and for education. It is impossible to measure the influence of even one individual exerted determinedly in a single direction, the more especially if it be, not for the good of self, but for the uplifting of a community, a state, or a nation.

Here, There, Everywhere.

For the Discouraged Ones.

That barren night in Galilee,
It found a fruitful morning,
For Jesus stood beside the sea
And drew the fishes swarming.

"The Lord"—and Peter leaped to swim
(How very much like him this is)
The others labored after him
Pulling the net with fishes.

And both were fine and both were true,
And both rejoiced the Master—
That frugal, plodding, faithful crew
And the one that hurried faster.

O ye who long for brilliant deeds,
Tied down to washing dishes,
Scorn not the lowly household needs
They, too, are the Master's fishes.

In making starch use soapy water which will prevent the irons from sticking. A few feet of rubber tubing attached to the hydrant, or the faucet in the sink, will enable you to fill the tubs without the heavy carrying of the pails of water.

To ease tight shoes, wet the leather with hot water—when the shoes are on the feet—over the tight places. The moisture causes the shoe to shape to the foot.

Leaving a fruit cake in the oven after the fire is out, until the cake is cold, will keep it moist longer than if removed from the oven immediately.

Melt good cheese in the oven until it is about like chewing gum. Cut in small pieces, roll, and insert in each piece a nut meat. Serve when cold.

Combining soda and baking powder is recommended by a writer in The Housekeeper. She says that the sour milk and soda give softness to biscuits, cakes, etc., but the lightness depends upon the baking powder. * Try it and see for yourself.

It is very difficult—as all housekeepers know—to remove the peel from dried peaches or apples. To a pound of fruit allow a heaping teaspoonful of baking soda sprinkle over the fruit and cover with boiling water. After standing for twenty minutes, or half an hour, the peeling can be removed easily by rubbing with the hands and the fruit will not be in the least affected by the soaking.

A zinc covered table for the kitchen is one of the most convenient things possible. Castors on the legs of this table will enable you to easily place wherever you need it most—near the range when frying cakes, or the dishes may be carried to and from the dining room all at one time, and in many other ways the "rolling, zinc-covered table" will be found useful.

Where the "lady of the house" is also the maid, she will find it a help in serving her dinners, if she will have a screen made, strong enough to have a small shelf attached to one side, on this shelf is placed the extra dishes that may be needed, and the dessert. The screen is covered with cretonne and stands between the kitchen and dining room. A small table stands behind the screen and on this may be placed the dishes when removed from the table to make room for the dessert. On this table also may be washed the finer china and the silver, so it need not be carried into the kitchen.

The screen can be made from a pair of clothes-bars, covered with oil cloth on the inner side and with a pretty cretonne on the side next the dining room. It will save many steps.

Try putting a handful of salt into the last rinsing water, in winter and see how much it will prevent freezing. In a sunny day the clothes will begin to dry before they freeze at all.

A good quality of velveteen makes a most serviceable suit and can be worn late in the spring and early in the fall, as well as in the winter, and the material wears like iron. The dark blues and reds, hunters green and grays are the colors most worn. These suits need no trimmings except a few buttons, perhaps, so they are economical in spite of costing from $1.75 to $2.00 a yard for the material.

ECHOES OF CHRISTMAS FEASTS

Some of the friends of The Blade Cook have sent her recipes for the especially good things they had for the Chrisimas dinner, and she passes them on to you. First, Marie S., of Indiana, sends—

Our Favorite Pudding.

Cover half a boxful of gelatine with cold water and let it stand half an hour while you are whipping a pint of cream till very stiff. Put a pint of milk in a double boiler, and, when it is hot, stir in two-thirds of a cupful of sugar and the beaten yolks of four eggs, well mixed, and the softened gelatine. Cook for three minutes, stirring it all of the time to prevent it from becoming lumpy, take from the fire, add a teaspoonful of any desired extract and turn into a dish set in a pan of cracked ice, or snow. Stir constantly until it begins to thicken, then add a cupful of preserved fruit cut in small bits, or chopped nut-meats; and the wipped cream. Pour into a mold and set away to harden. Serve with, or without sweet cream and sugar, as you desire. Any liquid sauce is good with this.

Hickory Nut Cake.

Beat to a cream one-half cupful of butter and one and a half cupfuls of sugar; sift two cupfuls of flour with a little salt and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, add the sugar and eggs and three-fourths of a cupful of water to the flour, and beat thoroughly. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth and add half to the cake batter, then stir in a cupful of nut-meats, then the remainder of the whites of the eggs. Bake in a square or round pan for forty-five minutes. Cover with soft frosting and decorate with halves of the nut-meats.

After a hearty dinner, some of these will be nice:

Grandmother's Favorites.

One pound of granulated sugar, one cupful of water, one-half teaspoonful of essence of peppermint, and a pinch of cream tartar. Do not stir while boiling. When it will harden in cold weater remove from the fire and stir until it looks cloudy, then drop on a buttered paper and set away to harden.

FRECKLES AND TAN.

Say, what are the wee little freckles,
And what in the world is the tan,
That color and sprinkle all over
The face of our dear little man?

The tan is a heavenly mixture
Of happiness, sunshine and joy,
That darkens the shade of the roses
That bloom in the cheeks of our boy.

The freckles are scars from the kisses
That angels, in loving embrace,
Have pressed, in a careless confusion,
All over our little boy's face.

So, here's to the boy with the freckles,
The boy with freckles and tan!
These glorious imprints of heaven
Have labeled him God's Little Man.

—From Freckles and Tan. Copyright, Rand, McNally & Co.

The Little Brown Bowl

Once there was a little brown bowl that stayed always in a great closet among many other bowls.

There were big bowls and little bowls, bowls with beautiful gold bands, and bowls over whose sides clambered rosebuds so beautifully painted that they looked as though they were growing. There was a bowl that wore violets all around its brim, like a little girl wearing violets on her hat. And there was one broad, shallow bowl tinted with such colors as are in the sky when the sun is going down, and on this bowl was the prettiest little shepherdess! She wore a broad hat and a blue dress, and her eyes and lips always laughed.

So it can be seen that there were bowls of every description, only that all were beautiful except the little brown bowl, which could never be anything but a plain, thick little brown bowl, with not even a daisy to wear. She was so shy among all her beautiful companions that she did not often speak; but one day, when the maid who took care of the china set a pretty little pitcher so close to her that it touched, she gathered courage to ask why the shepherdess always smiled, and why all the other bowls were taken out of the closet at times and then brought back again, but she was always left.

The little pitcher told the little brown bowl that the shepherdess smiled because she was happy; for every morning she was carried to the big, sunny breakfast room, where Clarita ate her bread and milk from the shepherdess bowl.

Then the little brown bowl grew bolder, and said, so loudly that everybody heard, "and why don't they come and get me sometimes, as they get the shepherdess bowl, and the violet bowl, and all the rest?"

And the little pitcher answered—for I have said the little pitcher was always kind—"They have not needed you yet. Perhaps some day you may be needed. Then the maid will come and get you."

"And shall I see Clarita then?" cried the little brown bowl, in great happiness. But, before the little pitcher could answer, such a laugh arose from the mouths of all the bowls that they rattled on the closet shelves, and the maid said: "How the wind blows!"

"Ah," cried the rosebud bowl, "you foolish thing, you will always stay on the closet shelf! You are too ugly ever to be needed. Do you see the big rosebuds on my sides? Clarita loves them. Once I sat for an hour on a little table and held bonbons for her."

"And I," said the gold-banded bowl, "have been near her at dinner, and held water where she dipped her rosy fingers." And the gold-banded bowl laughed scornfully. "But she loves beautiful things. She would never look at you."

"No, indeed!" said the violet bowl. "I wonder that you were ever put there. Once, long ago, for an hour, I was carried to Clarita's own room and held violets for her."

"Yes, and you were upset," cried a tall vase, "which showed that you were never meant to hold flowers. I wonder at Clarita's ever taking you."

But the little brown bowl sat quite still and very sad. She knew at last, why for so long she had stayed in the closet, never taken out, and never needed. If only she, too, could have been beautiful! And she wished she might go away, and never come back, since she could never be loved and never be of any use.

She must have wished it aloud, in her sadness of heart, for the shepherdess bowl, to whom all the others always listened, spoke to her very gently. "Do not grieve, little brown bowl. Clarita loves beautiful things, but she loves useful things, and, if she ever sees you, she will love you. Only be patient and wait."

And the little brown bowl grew very quiet. Her life had never been a very bright one. She had wished, sometimes, that she might be needed and used, as all the others seemed to be, but she had never known what it was to be unhappy.

Today, for the first time, she had been pained by rude, unfriendly words; but today she had learned to hope, and it was the best thing the little brown bowl had ever known.

So the days came and went. Each morning the shepherdess bowl was carried away, and came back looking brighter than before; and one by one the violet bowl and the rosebud bowl and the gold-banded bowl were taken out, and brought back—I am sorry to say—haughty and vain, and saying scornful and unkind things to the little brown bowl.

Then came one morning when the maid came in and hastily set the little pitcher down, and the little pitcher, who always heard what was going on, was quite breathless with eagerness.

It was Clarita's birthday, she said, and Clarita was eight years old, and eight beautiful hyacinths were lying by her place at table, and Clarita, as soon as she saw them would surely be looking for something to hold them.

"Oh, dear!" sighed the shepherdess bowl. "Perhaps, if I were not so shallow, she might take me, since she loves me. Think of the joy of holding Clarita's birthday flower!"

"Are the hyacinths purple?" asked the violet bowl. "Indeed, I stand a good chance, with my lovely shape and color, of being chosen at once."

"You, indeed!" cried the tall vase. "None of you are fit to hold flowers. It would be well for you to be taught your place. As for this pert violet bowl, after the disgrace she has suffered, trying to hold flowers, one would as soon expect Clarita to choose that ugly, silent brown bowl in the corner!"

But no one answered, for just then the door swung open, and the little brown bowl saw, for the first time, a little girl with sunny hair, lovelier than she had ever dreamed.

Her lips wore a smile happier than that of the shepherdess, and her eyes were deep, like pools of quiet water.

She held her flowers lovingly and looked eagerly among the bowls, seeking something, touched the rosebud bowl for a moment, and then—the little brown bowl fairly trembled with joy, for Clarita was looking straight at her, and crying out, "O, here is the dearest little brown bowl, mamma, just right for my flowers! It is so deep and so strong, and too heavy to upset. Why did I never find you before, little brown bowl? You shall hold flowers for me all summer!"

Long days afterward the little brown bowl, filled, as she always was now, with flowers, found herself on Clarita's breakfast table, close to the shepherdess bowl.

"Dear shepherdess bowl," she whispered, "I love you, because you were kind to me when I needed you."

And the shepherdess bowl whispered back softly, "I told you it was better to be able to hold beautiful things than to be beautiful outside."

And the shepherdess smiled more brightly than ever before.—Phila Butler Bowman in The Churchman.

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW

There are few who do not know of the existence of the poem, Beautiful Snow, about the authorship of which there has been so much discussion The following, published in Book News, is believed to be the true story of the authorship of the poem, and the correct text of the verses:

In the early part of the year, on a dark Saturday night in the dead of winter, there died at the Commercial hospital in Cincinnati, a young woman, over whose head only two and twenty summers had passed Once the pride of a respectable parentage, her first wrong step was the small beginning of the same old story over again, which has been the life history of thousands Among her personal effects was found, in manuscript, The Beautiful Snow, which was immediately carried to Enos B Read, a gentleman of culture and literary tastes, who was, at the time, editor of the National Union. In that paper, on the day following the girl's death, the poem appeared in print for the first time. The attention of Thomas Buchanan Read, one of the first of American poets, was soon directed to the lines—and he was so taken with the stirring pathos, that he immediately followed the body of the dead girl to its final resting place. Such are the plain facts concerning her whose Beautiful Snow will long be regarded as one of the brightest gems in American literature.

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
Filling the sky and earth below;
Over the house-tops, over the street,
Over the heads of the people you meet,
Dancing,
Flirting,
Skimming along;
Beautiful snow; it can do no wrong,
Flying to kiss a fair lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in a frolicsome freak,
Beautiful snow from the heaven above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love!

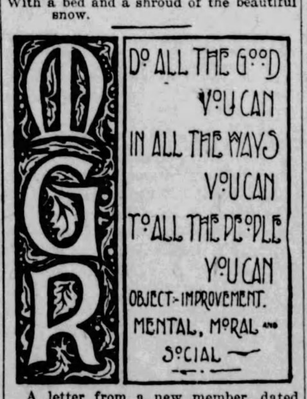
Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
How the flakes gather and laugh as they go
Whirling about in their maddening fun,
It plays in its glee with every one,
Chasing,
Laughing,
Hurrying by;
It lights on the face and it sparkles the eye,
And the dogs, with a bark and a bound,
Snap at the crystals that eddy around—
The town is alive and its heart in a glow,
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow!
How the wild crowd goes swaying along,
Hailing each other with humor and song!
How the gay sledges, like meteors, flash by,
Bright for a moment, then lost to the eye—
Ringing,
Singing,
Dancing they go,
Over the crust of the beautiful snow;
Snow so pure when it falls from the sky,
To be trampled in mud by the crowd rushing by,
To be trampled and tracked by the thousands of feet,
Till it blends with the filth in the horrible street.

Once I was pure as the snow—but I fell!
Fell like the snow flakes from heaven to hell;
Fell to be trampled as filth in the street;
Fell to be scoffed, to be spit on and beat;
Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreading to die,
Selling my soul to whoever would buy,
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
Hating the living and fearing the dead;
Merciful God! have I fallen so low?
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow.

Once I was fair as the beautiful snow,
With an eye like its crystal, a heart like its glow;
Flattered and sought for the charms of my face!
Father,
Mother,
Sisters, all,
God and myself I've lost by my fall;
The veriest wretch that goes shivering by.
Will make a wide swoop lest I wander too nigh;

For all that is on or above me, I know,
There is nothing that's pure but the beautiful snow.

How strange it should be that the beautiful snow
Should fall on a sinner with nowhere to go!
How strange it should be, when the night comes again,
If the snow and the ice strike my desperate brain,
Fainting,
Freezing,
Dying alone,
Too wicked for prayer, too weak for a moan,
To be heard in the streets of the crazy town,
Gone mad in the joy of the snow coming down,
To be and to die in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful snow.



A letter from a new member, dated December 12th, will go a great ways toward making some of us envious, Miss Prudence fears. The idea of strawberries and oranges and "such like" growing out of doors, while we in the north are shivering with cold every time we go out of doors, is—to say the least—tantalizing. But we have compensations, and try not to expect everything.

Dear M. G. R. friends: It seems strange when I look back and think how I have been raised—so to speak—on The Blade, and have read the M. G. R. letters so eagerly, to think I have never yet become a member of that company. But here I am at last. Don't you breathe it to any one, but I confess that it was the party that brought things to a crisis. I simply couldn't resist that. My only trouble is about the presents, and I had only time to pack a few dozen boxes of oranges and grape fruit for Miss Prudence to "pass around" at the time for refreshments.

Will the Chaperon please introduce me to Em. T. Head? Pleased to meet you, Miss Head, and glad to know that you do not resemble a "vampire." I am a western product, too, for I was born, and half raised, in Kansas, then lived in Texas a few years before I came to make Florida my home.

On my way up to Miss Prudence's to attend this party, I watched the different scenes from the car window. We whizzed through many orange groves while in this sunny state. The pickers were hard at work gathering the golden crop, for now the fruit is ready for shipment. Acres and acres of strawberries lay along the railroad and early varieties are blooming now; in fact, I believe ripe berries are in the market at seventy-five cents a quart.

We have not, as yet, had a frost this season, so there are all sorts of vegetables in market.

Now I will be quiet and listen to some entertaining that seems to be going on over in the northeast corner of the room. Why! It is "New England Girl," and some of the Cozy Corner Mothers, discussing the up-bringing of children. Let me hold the baby, New England Girl. I will feed her on oranges—no, I won't let her swallow the seeds, so don't worry. Come, "Bessie Belle," come to—"Clarita," Florida.

"An Iowa Rose" brings her eight months' old baby to entertain us at our party, and doubtless he will be "made much of" by the girls and old bachelors. For Christmas gifts, this "Rose" wishes for each M. G. R. and all readers of The Blade, "their heart's desire." Now be careful in your wish, lest your "heart's desire" be not the thing that it is best for you to have.

Dear Miss Prudence, please excuse me if I am intruding, but I wish to thank each member who wrote a chapter of the St Louis Fair story I was among those "not so fortunate," and enjoyed those letters very much

"Baby," we are only M. G. R. sisters, and as such, I give you a hearty welcome to our band. I have but one "truly" sister and one foster sister, and I am sure you are neither of those, but I shall be glad to hear from you and about your home life.

What has become of "Mr. Smiley?" Has his inherited ill luck entirely vanquished him, and has the pen of Sunflower Kid been forever disabled by the use of so many adjectives used in praise of his adopted state? We hope not.

The Christmas time is here and the words, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year," will form a part of every one's conversation. Often they will fall from our lips as mere platitudes, uttered simply because it is the time of the year when they are expected. Let us of the M. G. R. not say them unless the words can be accompanied with a heartfelt wish and in sincerity. Please believe that I feel thus, when I now wish you a Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year. —"Dew o' June."

This letter is a little late for the holidays, but its sentiments are of a kind good to hold over until next season.—Miss Prudence.

Another "Rose" comes in to the party from Indiana to bring a Bible to "Bookie" and for Miss Prudence she brings "a large lamp, by which she can see to read the letters from her M. G. R. girls and boys." Miss Prudence thanks her, and will at once proceed to fill and light the lamp for the days are so short that the darkness comes all too soon for her to see to finish her day's work.

A new applicant for membership comes from W. Va., and compliments the boys and girls upon their good letters. She is a farmer's daughter and although she can "milk the cows," much prefers to "break the colts, especially if they are a little wild." Her name is "W. Va. School Girl."

And now that the new year is well begun, what have you decided to do; what plans have you made for the year? Every one will work better and with better success, if he, or she, has something toward which their work shall tend. It is more likely than not that we shall fail to accomplish all we hope to do, but it certainly will help us to "set a shining mark" and get as near to it as we can.

Uncertain and desultory work never gives satisfaction; we work, and can see no good results. And above all, take Emerson's advice and "believe that every day of your life is the best day."

The Cozy Corner

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Dear Cozy Corner friends, may I tell you of the resolutions we have adopted in our family for the New Year? We each wrote out a few "resolutions," and then compared, revised and improved the list until it stands something as follows:

We have each promised that we will do our best to live up to these resolutions during the year of 1905 no matter how tired we may become of our bargain, and each will keep a little private account of our success or failure each day.

First, we are to be perfectly truthful with each other; we are to tell any grievances we think we have, to the one most interested, and so, by giving everyone an opportunity to explain, we hope to prevent much hard feeling that comes from misunderstandings.

We are never on any account to mention family troubles to anyone outside of the family; we will not retail neighborhood gossip, nor encourage anyone to tell it in our presence. We will not get in debt for anything that we can pay for, or do without. We will do without luxuries that we may this year make the last payments on our home. We will have implicit confidence in each other, no matter how things may look to us or others.

I should explain that this last is intended especially for my husband and myself, as last year a friend (?) tried to make trouble between us, by reporting that during my absence from home, he was seen attending places of amusement with other women. I did feel badly, I will admit, but I felt worse when investigation proved that upon his entering a church where there was to be given a sacred concert, he met in the doorway two ladies of our acquaintance and the usher seated them in the same pew. Now that is a very small and foolish thing to make trouble between a man and his wife, but you will find that nine-tenths of family troubles arise from just such causes. I was ashamed that I had paid any attention to the subject, and told my husband so, and it was that that made us put in the "trusting" resolution.

There are some other things relating to family matters where we think we can better things if we try, but these I have given, seem to me to be applicable in any family, so I suggest them for the consideration of others who are making good resolutions about this time of year.—Mary B. Thompson, Iowa.

TRUE UNSELFISHNESS IN GIVING.

The question of the amount of self-sacrifice required of a Christian, is one of the simplest to answer in the abstract, but also one of hardest when a personal application is asked.

There is but one limit to Christian self-sacrifice; we should give ourselves, like the One whose name we bear, with this limit only—the good of those we are striving to help. We have no right in our endeavor to develop a Christian character for ourselves, to spoil such a character in others by encouraging their selfishness, or pride; we should give others the benefit of sacrificing for us. Encouraging one who is inclined to be selfish, not only harms that person, but those with whom he, or she, comes in contact.

Many a mother has tried to teach her child unselfishness by her own example; she has toiled and denied herself every pleasure, in order that the child may have every advantage of education and culture but altogether neglecting to allow the child to cultivate the grace of self-denial which will be of more worth to her in her spiritual life than all the book learning possible for her to absorb. And when the education of that girl, or boy, is at last considered "finished," they are much less "educated" than the child who has had to care for a family of younger children, and help the weary mother earn the living. Why? Because they have not learned the lesson of self-denial, without which their Christian character is not rounded out to perfection.

This giving of one's self is not the giving we were taught by the Christ to give. He gave to make us stronger, better and happier. His gift never made a man or woman selfish or thoughtless of others.

To give thus we must look beneath the surface and be sure what we will help. Of course we shall make mistakes many times, now we "can only see as through a glass, darkly," but if we study earnestly how to do right by those to whom we give of ourselves, we shall do more good than if we "gave our bodies to be burnt" to merely pander to another's selfishness.—Simon's Wife.

A WISE SUGGESTION.

If you wish to own your own home, and you are obliged to borrow the money for the purpose of building, make a straight loan from a bank, and do not pay so much interest as you will if you borrow from a loan association. With a straight loan you pay interest only on the money you are using; if you pay a hundred dollars on the principal, you have to pay interest on a hundred dollars less the next year, while with a loan company you pay interest on the whole amount you have borrowed until all is paid, no matter how many small payments you may make. This a feature that few farmers think of when making a loan, but it makes your debt much harder to pay."—So writes a farmer from southern Ohio, who says he has "learned by experience."

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Will some one kindly tell me if there are any publications where I can find information of the life and work of Helen Miller Gould, and a picture of her?—Mrs. T. H. Rutherford.

Mrs. E. J. L. asks where she can obtain information as to the value of old coins. She thinks she has some valuable coins, but does not know how to learn their real value.

Banner Puzzlers

For December.

Solutions ..... Pauline
New Work..... Hawkeye

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a distinguished cardinal, born April 2, 1806, at Sonnino, a village situated near the Pontine marshes. His father, who was a wood-cutter, sent him to be educated at the Grand Seminary of Rome, where he proved himself one of the cleverest students of his time. He gained the favor of Pope Gregory XVI, who named him prelato, and gave him some excellent appointments. Pope Pius IX, who mounted the papal throne in 1846, raised him to the dignity of cardinal-deacon, and in 1848 he was made president and minister of foreign affairs. In the same year he accompanied the pope in his flight to Gaeta, and on their return to Rome in 1850 was appointed prime minister. He was simultaneously secretary of state, president of the council of ministers, and prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, of the Sacred Congregations of Lovetto, and of the Consulta. He died at Rome, November 6, 1876.

BELLE BURRITT.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A has 10 eggs, B has 30 eggs, and C has 50 eggs. At what price must they sell them so that each can sell at the same price, and get the same amount for his eggs, and what amount will each receive?

"CROW."

3.—CRYPTOGRAM.

(8, 5) (23, 8, 15) (13, 1, 12, 9, 7, 14, 19) (1, 14) (1, 2, 19, 5, 14, 20) (6, 18, 9, 5, 14, 4, 19) (6, 1, 9, 18) (6, 1, 13, 5) (23, 8, 15) (19, 1, 25, 19) (14, 15) (23, 15, 18, 4) (6, 15, 18) (8, 9, 13) (23, 8, 5, 18, 5) (15, 20, 8, 5, 18, 19) (2, 12, 1, 13, 5) (23, 8, 15) (3, 15, 21, 18, 20, 19) (1) (18, 5, 3, 11, 12, 5, 19, 19) (12, 1, 21, 7, 8) (2, 25) (18, 1, 14, 4, 15, 12) (8, 9, 20, 19) (10, 21, 19, 20) (6, 15, 18) (20, 8, 5) (19, 1, 11, 5) (15, 6) (18, 1, 14, 11, 9, 14, 7) (1, 13, 15, 14, 9) (23, 9, 20, 19) (23, 8, 15) (5, 5, 9, 7, 14, 19) (23, 8, 1, 20) (8, 5) (14, 5, 5, 18) (19, 1, 23) (1) (19, 5, 3, 18, 5, 20) (2, 12, 1, 2, 19) (2, 5, 23, 1, 18, 5) (8, 9, 13) (18, 15, 18, 1, 14) (20, 8, 1, 20) (13, 1, 14) (19, 20, 5, 1, 12, 19) (15, 18) (19, 20, 1, 2, 19) (Extract from "Horace").

NEMO.

1.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—A brief stay of friendship, business, etc.
2.—The father of Naaral. (1 Chron. xi:37.)
3.—A part of the 24 hours.
4.—A kind of biscuit.
5.—One that fell from Heaven.
Primals give the name of a goddess. Finals, the brother of Satan.

C. M. B.

5.—QUERY.

Has the United States ever been clear of debt? If so, when?

HAWKEYE.

Who wrote—
"But words are things; and a small drop of ink
Falling like dew upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think."

HENRY.

Answers to Puzzles of December 20.

1.—Alexander Campbell.
2.—Length 45, breadth 35 rds. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming double acrostic: Trial, henna, ox-bow, mints, Arago, stain. Primals, Thomas. Finals, Lawton.
4.—The Closing Year.
5.—The Apteryx has neither wings nor tail, and a native bird of New Zealand.
6.—Horace Mann wrote: "Every instance of violated conscience, like every broken string in a harp, will limit the compass of its music, and mar its harmonies forever."

Chat.

The solution sent by Nemo to his problem answered today is this

The length x the breadth equals 1,575. (The length minus 5) x (the breadth minus 5) equals 1,200. By multiplying out and subtracting, 5 x the length, plus 5 times the breadth, equals 400; therefore the length plus the width equals 80. The length plus (1,575 divided by the length) equals 80. The square of the length plus 1,575 equals 80 times the length; the square of the length minus 80 times the length equals 1,575; the square of the length minus (80 times the length plus 1,600) equals 25. The length minus 40 equals 5; therefore the length equals 45. The breadth equals 80, minus 45, equals 35.

There were present at today's session of the Cademy X. Y. Z., Crow, R. Davis, Pearl Guilford, E. Sugden, J. C. Gray, Pauline, S. Miller, and H. C. Hughes.

R. Davis, the Schoolmistress was very glad to welcome you once more.

E. Sugden, that was a capital puzzle you sent, and will be used soon.

S. Miller offers this for solution by the "A" class in arithmetic:
"How many sq. ft. are there in a cube whose dimensions are 3 inches?"

The Banner for December goes to Hawkeye for the most new work used during the month; and to Pauline for the greatest number of correct solutions.

Notice will be given next week of the pize winners for the year 1904.

STOESSEL'S FALSE HOPES

Was Misled by Story of Kuropatkin's Position.

Tokio, Jan. 9.—Noon.—It is believed that the Russian casualties at Port Arthur will total about 25,000.

The transfer of prisoners was completed at 4:30 p. m. yesterday. The total number of officers transferred was 878; men, 23,491.

Nagasaki, Jan. 9.—One thousand wounded Russian prisoners of war from Port Arthur have arrived at Dairei hospital.

Headquarters Third Japanese Army at Port Arthur, Jan. 7.—Via Tien Tsin, Jan. 9.—Capt. Tsunoda, the Japanese staff officer who was sent to Port Arthur to inform General Stoessel of the contents of the message of the emperor of Japan saying that the garrison should be treated with the greatest consideration, says:

"General Stoessel's first inquiry was about the whereabouts of General Kuropatkin. I said I did not know exactly, but understood he was somewhere about Mukden.

"General Stoessel remarked that he had last heard from General Kuropatkin October 6, saying he would come to relieve Port Arthur soon. General Stoessel added that he had sent out Chinese spies, who returned and reported that General Kuropatkin, with a relieving army, was at Kinchou, 20 miles north of Port Arthur. General Stoessel was plainly incredulous at my statement that General Kuropatkin had been defeated and driven back towards Mukden, so I produced maps and showed him the position of the two armies near the Shakhe river and gave Stoessel details of Kuropatkin's defeat with the loss of 50,000 to 60,000 men, at which the Russian general expressed amazement and quickly remarked that he had been misled.

"General Stoessel then asked where the Baltic fleet was and I told him that some of the ships had not passed the Cape of Good Hope.

"With a hopeless expression General Stoessel said:

"'Now that Port Arthur has fallen there is no use for the fleet coming any further.'

"I then asked General Stoessel what had caused the most damage to the garrison during the siege and he replied:

"'Your 11-inch Howitzers. After they arrived our defensive works became useless.'

"General Stoessel then pointed out that he and Admiral Alexieff had been through the Boxer trouble and had seen the work of the Japanese army. General Stoessel also said he had been associated with the Japanese generals Yamaguchi and Fukushima, at that time and expressed the opinion that the Russian and Japanese forces had borne the lion's share of the work. Since then he had had a high idea of the organization and fighting qualities of the Japanese army.

"The real cause of the war in General Stoessel's opinion, was the ignorance of the Russian people of the fighting qualities of the Japanese. The first attack on Port Arthur in February by the Japanese fleet was a tremendous surprise. The forts, he explained, were only partly garrisoned by two thousand troops.

"At this point General Stoessel said he had always opposed the scheme of Governor Sakharoff, of Port Dalyn, in spending money in building up Port Dalny instead of finishing the defenses of Port Arthur. Sakharoff, who was an engineer officer, died of dysentery during the siege.

"Continuing, Gen. Stoessel praised the ingenuity, pluck and patience of the Japanese infantry especially in making parallels and trenches to the forts.

"Referring to the artillery General Stoessel said at first he did not think the artillery practice good, but he was soon compelled to recognize how good it was. Gen. Kondratenko and a colonel of engineers (Irman), General Stoessel pointed out, were killed in North Keekwan fort by a Japanese shell just prior to the explosion of December 18. General Stoessel felt their loss greatly, as Kondratenko was a clever engineer.

"Gen. Stoessel further said he had served his emperor in three wars and had been thrice wounded, first in the Russo-Turkish war, second in the Boxer trouble, and third at Port Arthur. Now he felt he had earned the right to return to Russia to live in his old age with his family. The general added that he was taking home with him five children of officers who had been killed during the siege.

"After his conference with General Nogi, General Stoessel expressed satisfaction at meeting so pleasant a gentleman. He had not expected the considerate treatment accorded to him. General Nogi appeared to General Stoessel as an old friend rather than as the commander of an army which had forced him to surrender."

BOOTY AT PORT ARTHUR

Amounted to Only 80,000 Tons of Coal and Some Rice.

Che Foo, Jan. 4.—The protected cruiser Akitshushima, four torpedo boat destroyers and two torpedo boats constitute the Japanese guard off this port. The destroyers which guarded the Russian fleet all last night went out at the expiration of twenty-four hours, returning immediately with others. They have been in and out of the harbor intermittently ever since. Tonight all the Russian destroyers withdrew to the south side of the harbor where they probably will remain until their disarmament is complete. Japanese Consul Mizouno inspected the Russian vessels during the day and pronounced the progress made in their disarmament satisfactory.

It is said that the booty which fell into the hands of the Japanese at Port Arthur only amounted to 80,000 tons of coal and two months' rations of rice.

FORTS ALL TAKEN OVER

Navy Department Is Busy Removing Mines.

At Port Arthur, with the Third Japanese Army, via Fusan, Jan. 6.—Only eighty Russian officers have accepted parole.

All the regular Russian troops have marched out of Port Arthur and will leave for Port Dalny today.

Japanese troops entered the city yesterday to keep order.

Noncombatants are allowed the option of remaining at Port Arthur.

The Japanese navy is removing mines and the Japanese hulks at the harbor mouth.

All the forts have been taken over by the Japanese.

The Port Arthur garrison was marshaled at nine o'clock Thursday morning at Yahutsui, in accordance with the terms of the supplementary agreement.

The town appears to have been little damaged by the bombardment. Carriages and rickshaws are moving about with well dressed people who apparently are anything but starved. The ruined forts resemble hills shaken by a mighty convulsion, and in many cases every trace of the works has disappeared.

The British cruiser Andromeda, which sailed from Weihaiwei Wednesday morning for here, with hospital stores and surgeons, and which was allowed to make a landing, had a narrow escape, having passed two floating mines.

ENORMOUS CASUALTY LIST

Russian Killed and Wounded, 265 Per Cent of Garrison.

Che Foo, Jan. 4.—Some interesting statistics concerning the defense of Port Arthur were brought here by the flotilla of Russian torpedo boat destroyers, which carried numerous chests containing complete records of General Stoessel's army.

Originally the army numbered 35,000. Eleven thousand have been killed, sixteen thousand are wounded or sick, and 8,000 remained in the forts, of whom, however, 2,000 were unable to fight.

It is learned that when General Stoessel wrote to General Nogi regarding the surrender of the fortress, he said:

"I have 8,000 men in the forts and 6,000 of these are able to fight. If you do not accept my proposal these men will die fighting, but it will cost you three times their number to kill them."

During the seige 265 per cent of the garrison were put out of action. This remarkable fact was due to wounded men returning to the front. Cases have been recorded where men have gone to hospitals four times, returning convalescent to the forts.

The number of officers killed was proportionately greater than in any battle known in history. This was due to the frequent lethargic condition of the men, who, without food and without sleep, moved only when led by their officers.

The Russians estimate that the taking of the fortress has cost Japan $100,000,000.

TO REFORTIFY AT ONCE

Japs Had Cement and Iron Ready, Anticipating Surrender.

Chefoo, Jan. 6.—General Nogi is prepared, through agents who have been recruiting for months, to put a horde of Chinese coolies at work in the fortifying of Port Arthur immediately that the Russians are disposed of.

Vast quantities of cement and timber are ready on the Yalu river for this purpose, while steel plates and other manufactured necessaries are ready in Japan for transportation to the fortress.

The Japanese are confident that the refortification of Port Arthur will place the fortress in a better condition than ever, with the Russian defects eliminated, long before Russia can besiege it, if such a thing ever occurs at all.

Ammunition, food and medical supplies to last for years will be sent to Port Arthur, Japan being heedful of the mistakes made by the Russians.

STOESSEL AND NOGI MEET

Generals Shook Hands Warmly When They Parted.

Headquarters Third Japanese Army, Jan. 6., via Fusan.—A meeting between General Stoessel and General Nogi took place yesterday at Shushi village. The hour fixed for the meeting was noon, but owing to a misunderstanding of the time General Stoessel arrived at 10:40 o'clock and was received by a lieutenant. General Stoessel remained at Plum Tree cottage until 11 o'clock, when General Togi arrived with his staff. The two generals met in a room of the cottage and after an exchange of greetings, held a long conference.

When they emerged from the cottage the generals shook hands and General Stoessel mounted his horse and returned to Port Arthur.

Emperor Thanks Army.

Tokio, Jan. 7.—The emperor today issued a rescript thanking General Nogi, the third army, Admiral Togo and the combined fleet for the taking of Port Arthur. Admiral Togo has issued another abolishing from today the blockade of the Liaotung peninsula.

Russ Is Suspended.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—7 a. m.—Street sales of the Russ have been suspended by official order, owing to the tone of its editorial articles since the fall of Port Arthur. The Narshadney has received first warning.

COURT-MARTIAL HERO.

Bitter Comment Is Aroused in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—Few incidents of the whole war have aroused more bitter criticism than the blunt announcement officially issued by the general staff, that General Stoessel will have to come home and stand court-martial for surrendering the fortress of Port Arthur.

While this is an ancient regulation and quite according to law, it is bitterly resented on all sides that such an announcement should have been gratuitously made in the same bulletin containing General Stoessel's appeal to the emperor for "lenient judgment on a garrison reduced to shadows, who have done all that was possible for human beings to uphold the honor of Russia in the face of her enemies."

The Novoe Vremya, despite the example made by the suspension of the Russ yesterday, says:

"By all means let us have a court-martial and make it, if possible, severe. The cruel judge will, perhaps, deal leniently with those who have given their blood and lives for their country. Perhaps, also, the court will determine why a fortress, known to be threatened with blockade is not supplied with necessary food and munitions to enable it to hold out. Perhaps such a court will bring to light many dark, hidden things and expose the creeping, underground enemies of Russia, who are infinitely more dangerous to the nation than the foe who fights in the open."

TERMS OF CAPITULATION

Officers to Be Paroled and Government Property Turned Over.

Tokio, Jan. 4.—A telegram from General Nogi, giving the text of the capitulation convention has been received. It is as follows:

"Article 1—All Russian soldiers, marines, volunteers, also government officials at the garrison and harbor of Port Arthur are taken prisoners.

"Article 2—All forts, batteries, warships, other ships and boats, arms, ammunition, horses, all materials for hostile use, government buildings and all objects belonging to the Russian government shall be transferred to the Japanese army in their existing condition.

"Article 3—On the preceding two conditions being assented to, as a guarantee for the fulfilment thereof, the men garrisoning the forts and the batteries on Etztau mountain, Sunshu mountain, Atse mountain and the line of eminences southeast therefrom shall be removed by noon of January 3, and the same shall be transferred to the Japanese army.

"Article 4—Should Russian military or naval men be deemed to have destroyed objects named in article 2, or to have caused alteration in any way in their condition at the existing time, the signing of this compact and the negotiations shall be cancelled, and the Japanese army will take free action.

"Article 5—Russian artillery and naval authorities shall prepare and transfer to the Japanese army a table showing the fortifications of Port Arthur and their respective positions, and a map showing the location of mines, underground and submarine, and all other dangerous objects; also a table showing the composition and system of the army and naval services at Port Arthur; a list of army and navy officers, with names, rank and duties of said officers; a list of any steamers, warships and other ships, with the members of their respective crews; a list of civilians, showing the number of men and women, their race and occupations.

"Article 6—Arms, including those carried on the person, ammunition, war materials, government buildings, objects owned by the government, horses, warships and other ships, including their contents, excepting private property, shall be left in their present positions, and the commissioners of the Russian and Japanese armies shall decide upon the method of their transference.

"Article 7—The Japanese army, considering the gallant resistance offered by the Russian army as being honorable, will permit the officers of the Russian army and navy, as well as officials belonging thereto, to carry swords and take with them private property directly necessary for the maintenance of life. The previously mentioned officers, officials and volunteers who will sign a written parole pledging that they will not take up arms and in nowise take action contrary to the interest of the Japanese army until the close of the war, will receive the consent of the Japanese army to return to their country. Each army and navy officer will be allowed one servant, and such servant will be specially released on signing the parole.

"Article 8—Non-commissioned officers and privates of both army and navy and volunteers shall wear their uniforms and, taking portable tents and necessary private property, and commanded by their respective officers, shall assemble at such places as may be indicated by the Japanese army. The Japanese commissioners will indicate the necessary details therefor.

"Article 9—The sanitary corps and the accountants belonging to the Russian army and navy shall be retained by the Japanese while their services are deemed necessary for the caring for sick and wounded prisoners. During such time such corps shall be required to render service under the direction of the sanitary corps and accountants of the Japanese army.

"Article 10—The treatment to be accorded to the residents, the transfer of books and documents relating to municipal administration and finance, and also detailed files necessary for the enforcement of this compact shall be embodied in a supplementary compact. The supplementary compact shall have the same force as this compact.

"Article 11—One copy each of this compact shall be prepared for the Japanese and Russian armies, and it shall have immediate effect upon signature thereof."

JAPS CELEBRATED VICTORY

Hold Mass Meeting at New York and Cheer Former Czarina.

New York, Jan. 9.—The fall of Port Arthur was celebrated here yesterday at a mass meeting of Japanese residents of the city, held in Carnegie hall. The affair was intended to be solely for the Japanese residents, 500 of whom attended, and the only invited guests were Gen. Steward L. Woodford, former minister to Spain, and Alexander Tison, both of whom spoke.

General Woodford's subject was "The Greatness of Japanese People," and at one point in his address the mention of Catherine of Russia caused an outburst of applause followed by cheers. General Woodford said that the American people loved the Japanese because they were as generous in victory as they were brave in battle, and when he followed with the statement that during the war of the revolution Catherine of Russia came to the rescue of America with men and money, the entire audience burst into applause and ended the demonstration with cheers.

The meeting was presided over by Uchida, consul general of Japan. Addresses were made in their native tongue by fifteen Japanese merchants and professional men and Consul General Uchida, General Woodford and Mr. Tison spoke in English.

BEARS A CHARMED LIFE

Captain Who Lost Vessel Volunteered for Every Dangerous Duty.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—Many interesting incidents in connection with Port Arthur heretofore carefully concealed, are now common property. When the protected cruiser Boyarin was lost by going on the rocks, her captain, Sarytchoff, was subjected to considerable criticism. He appealed personally to Emperor Nicholas for mercy, saying that if forgiven he would sacrifice his life for his country.

Thereafter Captain Sarytchoff volunteered on every occasion for dangerous duty. He commanded the gunboat Giliak at Kinchow, and later a shore battery at Tigers Tail. Afterwards the captain engaged in frequent sorties from the fortifications, but seemed to bear a charmed life and received not so much as a scratch.

ALL TO BE DISINFECTED

Japanese Prepare to Receive Russian Prisoners.

Tokio, Jan. 9.—The Japanese, who express great admiration for General Fock and other officers for refusing parole and standing by the men of their army, are busily preparing to receive the Russian prisoners from Port Arthur.

The first batch of 10,000 are expected to arrive at Moji and Shemonoseki shortly.

After disinfection they will be sent to Kure, and probably to Matsuyana Nagoya, Himeji, Kyoto, etc. The generals will be treated in the best possible manner. It is unlikely any of the prisoners will be brought to Tokio.

The Gazette announces today that the Russians have delivered five survivors of the third Japanese expedition to block the entrance to Port Arthur harbor.

SOME SHIPS ARE SAVED

Japanese Find Ten Small Steamers at Port Arthur They Can Use.

Tokio, Jan. 5.—The Japanese naval officers have not examined the sunken Russian warships at Port Arthur and therefore nothing is known of their condition and possible availability for further service. It is expected that careful examination of the vessels will be made at the earliest possible moment. The Japanese are keenly anxious to know the condition of the sunken ships, and it is believed some of them are savable.

The Russians ingeniously blocked the dry dock. They towed the transport Amur inside the dock, blew her up so that she partly turned turtle and sank sidewise, and then they destroyed the dock gate. The Russians surrendered possession of the dockyard and other naval property yesterday and turned over to the Japanese ten small steamers available for immediate use. All the other craft had previously been sunk. The work of clearing away the mines commenced as soon as the Russian chart, provided for in the capitulation agreement were delivered to the Japanese.

The official figures giving the Russian and Japanese losses at Port Arthur are not yet available. The original strength of the Russian garrison is not known, but the number of prisoners creates the impression that the garrison was larger than generally supposed. The disposition of the surrendered garrison has not been determined. It is impossible to move the majority of the sick and wounded, who will be nursed at Port Arthur.

The Japanese are hurrying supplies of medicines and foods to the scene, and iwth improved sanitation and careful nursing they hope to cure thousands of the patients. The care of the many prisoners is a troublesome and expensive task and it is possible that Japan will arrange later to return them to Russia. The question is now under consideration at Tokio.

It is said that General Nogi will return to Tokio at the request of the emperor, in which case he will receive a tremendous popular ovation.

The foreign attachees entered Port Arthur yesterday.

JAPS WERE MAGNANIMOUS

Allowed Torpedo Boats to Escape as Tribute to Bravery.

London, Jan. 5.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with General Nogi's army before Port Arthur, in a dispatch published this morning says that the Russian torpedo boat destroyers were purposely permitted to escape from Port Arthur under the eyes of the Japanese fleet as a tribute to the bravery of the Russian garrison.

The correspondent adds that two hundred Japanese prisoners were discovered at Port Arthur, many of them having participated in the desperate efforts to block the channel, and who, hitherto, were supposed to be dead.

The Daily Telegraph's Port Arthur correspondent telegraphs a picturesque account of the scene at the time of the negotiations for the capitulation of Port Arthur. He says:

"It was a magnificently sunny day, with a wonderful stillness reigning on the belligerent lines. A strange concourse was gathered in the vicinity of the cottage where two white flags showed that the parlementaires were deliberating, and comprised wondering Chinese peasants, children and smiling Japanese 'Tommies' all grouped around nine dismounted Cossack escorts, who carried on a gesticulatory 'conversation' with the Japanese escort. Thrice the parlementaires separated and went to their respective tents before the first document was completed, and at 4 o'clock dispatched to General Stoessel at Port Arthur. An hour later the second document was completed and handed to another Cossack, who, accompanied by Japanese cavalrymen, dashed towards Port Arthur. Later, when dusk set in, General Stoessel signed the documents and the telephone informed the investing troops of the glad tidings. Immediately banzais were shouted and bengal lights and flares flashed from ridge to ridge until midnight, when all again became strangely quiet."

RED TAPE STOOD IN WAY

Japanese Explain Their Refusal of Supplies at Port Arthur.

Tokio, Jan. 10.—The navy department announces that it regrets the misunderstanding in the case of the British cruiser Andromeda, which sailed from Wei Hai Wei January 5, for Port Arthur, with hospital stores and surgeons to assist the sick and wounded and was not permitted to make a landing.

The department says the commander at Port Arthur refused the aid offered by the Andromeda owing to the fact that he had not received instructions. The British authorities at Wei Hai Wei were late in notifying Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Tokio, of the mission of the cruiser. When the minister received notification he immediately obtained from the Japanese authorities their grateful acceptance of the cruiser's cargo. Orders to receive the supplies were sent to Port Arthur, but when they reached there the Andromeda had left on her return to Wei Hai Wei.

Owing to the danger of coming in contact with the mines the department says it would have been impossible to allow a British launch to enter Port Arthur.

DIGS UP ANCIENT PLANS

French Paper Shows Purported Purpose of Japanese.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The Eco De Paris prints documents alleged to have been prepared by the Japanese General Kodama, formerly viceroy of Formosa, showing that Japan has a plan of campaign for the invasion of French Indo-China.

The document, which is of extraordinary length, gives the reasons for first turning toward Manchuria, and after crippling Russia there, attacking the smaller French forces farther south, preparing meanwhile a powerful navy to meet reinforcements that might be sent from Russia or France.

RUSSIANS POUNDING AWAY

Artillery Keeps Up Constant Fire on Japanese Lines.

Huanchan, Jan. 10.—Russian artillery is steadily pounding the section of the Japanese line west of Sinchinpu and about the villages of Baitoshan and Sintungun. The Japanese are using balloons and searchlights in efforts to locate Russian batteries, which have been causing them great annoyance.

The past two days the Japanese have made two unsuccessful attempts to break through the Russian advance lines.

General Stakelberg, who has been ill, has recovered sufficiently to return to the front.

The weather has been warm and spring-like for some days, and overcoats have been discarded by many.

More Paroles Granted.

Tokio, Jan. 10.—10:30 a. m.—General Nogi reported additional prisoners of war as follows: Major Generals Nikitin and Baile and Rear Admiral Wiren. The paroled beside General Stoessel, include Major Generals Ries, Nadin and Kostinkow and Rear Admirals Prince Ouktomsky, Gregorovitch and Rosstiliski and Engineer in Chief Rindeback.

WAITING FOR STATEHOOD

Oklahoma Legislature, Republican, Will Do Little.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 10.—The Oklahoma legislature met today with the Republicans, for the first time in many years, in control of both houses. In anticipation of early statehood for the territory it is expected that the present session will consider little or no new legislation. Instead, it will confine its efforts to the betterment of existing statutes, making desirable amendments to the present laws governing insurance, banking and other matters.

Governor Ferguson, in his annual message, calls particular attention to the necessity of establishing the territorial cattle quarantine line so that it will embrace the Osage Indian nation and the extension of the herd law so as to include Beaver county, the only county in the territory in which the herd law is not now operative.

PISO'S CURE FOR
25 CTS. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SORRY LOOKING ARMY

As Regiments Slowly File Out of Port Arthur.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese army, Port Arthur, Jan. 10, via Yinkow and Tien Tsin—Five thousand of the men of the Russian garrison at Port Arthur were marched from the village of Yahutsui, on the shores of Pigeon Bay, for fifteen miles to the railway station at Changlingtzu, at 3 o'clock, and the the other detachments followed soon after. Each detachment was accompanied by six loaded transport carts.

The Russians during the night will be taken on special trains of open trucks to Dalny, and there they will immediately embark for Japan on transports now waiting in that port.

The long procession of the remnants of the gallant Russian garrison was a pathetic spectacle. The first arrivals at Changlingtzu were four droskies drawn by sorry looking horses. They contained the staff officers who had refused to give their parole. All wore their swords as they were allowed to do under the terms of the capitulation compact. A few minutes later the first detachment arrived. The regimental officers marched with their men, their heads bowed, and their faces seamed with lines, showing the result of the mental and physical strain they had undergone during the long defense.

As the Japanese soldiers crowded about them with evident curiosity the faces of the Russians were an interesting study. All of them appeared to feel their humiliating position keenly, and, though some seemed to be resigned to their situation, others were resentful at being regarded with curiosity. The men looked to be well fed, but their faces, like those of the officers, indicated the awful physical strain they had undergone. The officers were clean and well clothed, but the men were clad in dirty looking sheepskin coats and appeared to be resigned and glad that the end had come.

The horses drawing the transport carts were suffering with fatigue, though the loads were small. They were tied to the carts and led by orderlies. In the procession were many lean looking pet dogs belonging to the officers.

In many cases officers refused to wear their swords, but had them carried behind them by orderlies. The officers saluted the European and American correspondents with the Japanese army and appeared to be both pleased and astonished at seeing the Europeans and Americans there. The prisoners were treated with the greatest respect and kindness, though they were regarded with much natural curiosity. The soldiers were given food, cigarettes and beer, and Japanese soldiers voluntarily carried the effects of the prisoners when they were overcome by fatigue. The railway has been repaired and gauge changed almost to the city of Port Arthur, into which trains will enter in a few days.

Telephone and telegraph lines have been completed to the city, and already Japanese engineers are surveying the destroyed forts of the eastern fortified ridges.

STOCKMEN TO BRANCH OUT

Will Take Into Membership All Others Who Are Interested.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 10.—The annual convention of the National Live Stock association was formally opened here today, the initial session being devoted to the exchange of greetings and the work of organization. The roll call showed a large and representative attendance.

The convention, which will be in session during the remainder of the week, promises to be the most important held by the association since it was organized in this city a decade ago. While legislative and other public questions in which the stock raisers are interested will be discussed, the principal business of the convention will be to revise the constitution and by-laws of the association so as to admit to membership others than those actively engaged in stock raising. Heretofore the membership has been strictly confined to the stock raisers themselves, but it is now felt that the interests of all concerned could be better subserved by taking in all who are concerned directly or indirectly in the live stock industry. To this end it is probable that the by-laws will be changed so sa to admit not only the breeder of all kinds of live stock, but commission men, packers, railroad transportation officials and others.

OPPOSE VETERAN ORDER

Democrats Fight President's Rule Regarding Age Pensions.

Washington, Jan. 10.—A minority report signed by the Democratic members of the house committee on appropriations was filed yesterday in the pension appropriation bill. The minority views oppose "executive order No. 78," providing for the payment of pensions to old soldiers who have reached the age of 62 years.

This order, the report states, has resulted in a demand from the commissioner of pensions for a deficiency appropriation of $4,500,000. Under this order, the number of claims filed, according to the commissioners' testimony before the commission, number 48,682. Of these 30,055 have been allowed.

The commissioner was unable to estimate the amount the order would cost during the next year.

CATTLE HURT BY GERMS

Of Tuberculosis of Human Victim, Animal Expert Says.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The President has transmitted to congress the annual report of the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department. The report shows an increase of 43.7 per cent in the number of American cattle exported and an increase of 116.5 per cent in sheep exported in 1904 as compared with 1903.

Attention is called to the importance of a rigid enforcement of public relations looking to the control and eradication of tuberculosis in cattle. The report after discussing the disease, said experiments made were believed to show conclusively that cattle can be infected with human tuberculosis.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 4.—Senate.—Upon reconvening after the holiday recess the senate plunged directly into the consideration of the statehood bill. A motion of Mr. Beveridge to take up the bill prevailed by a vote of 31 to 17, a strictly party division. Mr. Heyburn sought to bring up the pure food bill, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Warren reported the omnibus claims bill and gave notice that he would ask an early consideration of the measure, which represents 1,600 claimants. Mr. Heyburn introduced a bill for the regulation of corporations, which was referred to the committee on judiciary. On motion of Mr. Culiom the senate at 4:35 p. m. adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Mahoney, of Illinois.

House.—When the house reconvened today after the holiday recess Mr. Grosvenor submitted the report of the merchant marine committee, the minority being given until Friday to submit their views. Mr. Mann (Ill.) announced the death of his late colleague, William F. Mahoney, and as a mark of respect the house adjourned. Edward H. Lilikalini, a claimant as an heir to a share of the crown lands of Hawaii, filed a petition asking that a commission be appointed to inquire into his title.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Senate.—In the senate today Mr. Bailey introduced a proposed constitutional amendment providing six-year terms for the president and vice-president of the United States and making them ineligible to second terms. A resolution of Mr. Platt, of New York, for the printing of 10,000 copies of the report of the commissioner of corporations was agreed to, as was a resolution by Mr. Burrows fixing February 8 for the canvass by the two houses of congress of the presidential vote. Mr. Nelson completed his speech in favor of the joint statehood bill, which was discussed adversely by Senators Foraker, Newlands and Heyburn. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, introduced a bill fixing a penalty of not more than five years' imprisonment and a fine of not more than $500 for resisting the service of any process of a United States court or for assaulting any government officer in the discharge of his duties. Senator Bard introduced a bill for the disposal of the lands acquired under the reclamation act. The following bills were passed: Removing the limitation of 20 per cent of the salaries of consuls for rent and providing a reasonable sum for expenses; prescribing means for the promotion of army officers of the line while on duty in the ordnance department and fixing the number of officers of all grades in that corps; providing for the reorganization of the medical department of the army, creating a reserve corps and doing away with most of the contract surgeons.

House—The house today tabled, by a vote of 80 to 17, the resolution of Representative Livingston calling on the secretary of agriculture for information on the method of collecting cotton statistics, after Representatives Burleson, Wadsworth, Lovering and Sims had replied to an attack on the statistics by Mr. Livingstone. Mr. Littauer reported the fortifications appropriations bill. Representative Hepburn introduced a bill giving the interstate commerce commission the power of fixing rates. In committee of the whole the house considered the bill to improve currency conditions. Mr. Adams introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a whipping post in the District of Columbia for wife beaters.

Washinton, Jan. 6.—Senate.—A bill was passed authorizing the issue of obsolete ordnance to state educational institutions. The reading of the omnibus claims bill was completed. Mr. Bard, of California, spoke in opposition to the joint statehood bill on the ground that the people of Arizona and New Mexico do not desire union. Mr. Tillman also opposed union of the territories, saying it would subject the people of Arizona to domination of Mexicans and "greasers."

House.—The bill to revise the laws relating to steam vessels was recommitted. The fortifications appropriation bill was passed after debate in which Mr. Littauer, of New York, explained the provisions of the measure and Mr. Baker, of New York, criticised it, attacking President Roosevelt for "setting himself up as the counterpart of Welhelm II, the great war god." Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the bill for the establishment of the whipping post in the District of Columbia.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senate.—After passing the omnibus claims bill, carrying direct appropriations of $2,800,000, the day was devoted to the statehood bill. Mr. Morgan spoke in opposition and Mr. Teller introduced an amendment providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and New Mexico as another. This would leave out Arizona. Bills providing relief for wandering Indians in Montana and authorizing the acquisition of certain private lands in public parks in California were passed. Mr. Lodge had January 28 fixed as the day for eulogizing the life and works of the late Senator Hoar.

House.—Once lost, but reconsidered and passed, the senate resolution providing that the inaugural ball be held in the pension building had a narrow escape from defeat. Speaker Cannon and several Republican leaders went on record as opposed to the selection of the building, because of the danger from fire. Temporary occupation of the Washington monument grounds was granted for an American railway appliance exhibition in connection with the International Railway Congress. Mr. Mann opposed the resolution, although he said he had been importuned by several hundred dealers and manufacturers of Chicago to aid in its passage. The pension appropriation bill was reported, but no action was taken. A bill was passed providing for the building of roads and schools and the care of insane persons in Alaska.

Wonderful Life-Giving Radium

Cures Cancer, Consumption and All Bacterial Diseases

RUPERT WELLS, M. D.,
Professor Therapeutics, Post-Graduate College of Electro-Therapeutics, St. Louis, Mo.

Radium is the most notable chemical discovery since the beginning of the world. It is a metal discovered in small quantities in Europe. Its peculiar and mysterious properties puzzle the scientists and amaze the people. It glows with a bright light night and day; it is always hotter than the surrounding air; it constantly and continuously gives off a stream of sparkling light rays which will penetrate a foot of solid iron, but in spite of which it never wastes away but always remains the same. Many suppose it to be a direct manifestation of the creation, and its action on disease makes it seem so.

This remarkable substance is absolute and quick death to the germs of cancer, tumor, consumption, malaria, blood poison, ulcers and all forms of existing disease. When it enters the system every vestige of disease is driven out, as no germ can live in its presence. Radium is very scarce and hard to obtain, but Dr. Rupert Wells, Professor of Therapeutics in the Post-Graduate College of Electro-Medical Therapeutics, St. Louis, Mo., by virtue of his high scientific standing, has been able to secure a large quantity with which he has conducted in his splendidly equipped laboratory in St. Louis the most elaborate experiments ever made and has succeeded in perfecting several preparations of Radium for use in the treatment of disease.

"I have devoted my entire life," says Dr. Wells, "to the helping and healing of the sick and suffering, and have been as you know unusually successful, but I consider the results of my experiments with Radium the greatest work of my life. There is no disease that cannot be cured with this substance. You observe I say no disease, and I mean exactly that. Cancer, consumption, blood poison, etc., and all the formerly so-called incurable diseases are now cured as easily as measles and at a less cost. If you could know and see disease, misery, and suffering as I have seen it, you would understand what it as eans to a man like me to be able to say at last that m have in my hands a means to put an end to it all. Ito say that I have an absolutely certain cure for that terrible disease, cancer; to say that consumption that dreadful scourge, will become a thing of the past and that the thousands of lesser diseases can be cured almost in a night. It is a wonderful thing and my heart glows with pride and gratitude as I think of it. It will also be possible to treat sick people at a very low cost, for the rapidity of the cure is startling and my private means enables me to furnish the necessary preparations at a very low price. My offices are crowded daily, yet I manage to see each one personally. Every letter is answered by me and every case by mail I watch over as carefully as those under my constant supervision. For this reason, I may say, I will never allow my Radium preparations to be sold by druggists, for I wish to know every patient and his condition, that I may give him the best results. It takes a great deal of work, but I have a perfect system that enables me to do it and where the sick and suffering are concerned, no work is too great. The gratitude of thousands of cured patients is in itself sufficient reward."

Dr. Rupert Wells is a man of the highest scientific attainments, and he has received much honor both at home and abroad for his original investigations. His work with Radium places him in the very highest rank. The efficiency of his preparations in all forms of disease is so remarkable as to be scarcely believable, if it were not for the thousands who testify to their value and his skill. Therefore, no matter what your disease or affliction may be, do not hesitate to write Dr. Wells at once, as delay may be dangerous. Your letter will be cheerfully, carefully and personally answered and your case accurately diagnosed free of charge.

Dr. Wells has written an interesting book on "Radium in the Cure of Disease." It is the only book written on the subject and should be in the hands of every one, sick or well, and is of great value to students and physicians. It explains how Radium is used in the treatment of disease and contains detailed reports of cases treated by Radol and testimonials from people who have been cured by its use. The book will be sent free on request. Address Dr. Rupert Wells, 86 Granite Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

GOOD TIMES TO CONTINUE

Agricultural and Industrial Positions Sound and Promising.

New York, Jan. 9.—In the summary of the financial operations, and the industrial and agricultural situations, for the week, Henry Clews, the New York banker, says:

"The new year begins with a hopeful financial outlook. As shown in detail in our Annual Review both the agricultural and industrial situations are exceptionally sound and promising. In both of these great divisions of industry the conditions which prevail are conducive to continued prosperity, chiefly because production has not yet overtaken consumption; the only exception of consequence being the enormous crop of cotton resulting from last year's excessively high prices. Our principal basis of prosperity, however, is still in the soil, and the whole country is now experiencing the stimulus of a profitable harvest. Trade, too, is exceptionally sound, and merchants in nearly all sections of the country are doin ga large and satisfactory business; in fact it is many months since the general business situation was so healthy and promising as at present.

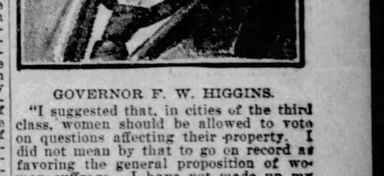
While these conditions last it is useless to expect any very serious decline in the stock market. Prices are certainly high and possibly even above intrinsic merit; but it will be difficult to induce any prolonged selling movement when the dominating spirit in business circles is one of well grounded hopefulness. As soon as unfavorable developments of an important nature occur we may expect a downward movement in stocks. The financial situation has many elements of strength. The investment demand for bonds is still good in spite of the heavy amounts absorbed during the last two months. Here is a basis of confidence which naturally affects the entire market, and is the healthiest symptom observable from the bankers' standpoint. January disbursements will be larger than usual, and this means a further demand of the same character. Money is easy and abundant, and this also is a bullish factor and will remain so as long as stocks command returns so much better than money, as they now do. Again the railroads are once more making excellent earnings; witness for instance recent returns of Union Pacific, Southern, Pennsylvania, New York Central and St. Paul, all of which are typical of the sections they serve. That railroad prosperity is general is proved by Reading joining the dividend-payers, by Lackawanna declaring its extra dividend ,and by favorable rumors concerning other properties. For a time the market hesitated, chiefly owing to the opening of congress and the attacks of a prominent operator. The latter are now losing their force; and the fears of unfavorable railroad or anti-trust legislation are also largely unfounded; for, as previously stated in these advices, there is little prospect of radical action during the present session of congress or while the party in power remains. The railroads show perfect willingness to aid any legislation that will stop rebates and secure equal treatment of all shippers; and there is a much better chance for legislation of this character than on the objectionable lines which sought to place the rate-making power in the hands of the Federal government. Nearly all the railroads are now handling a large traffic, and managers are already complaining of an insufficiency of cars to handle the freight that is pressing. The Northern Securities decision had no adverse effect even upon Union Pacific interests, partly because its effect had been anticipated and partly because it will be carried to a higher court. At present there is a strong feeling of harmony among rival railroad interests; and while this lasts adverse decisions count for little.

The fall of Port Arthur indicates a shortening if not an early termination of the war. Russian pride may lead her to refuse peace overtures in the hope of redeeming a lost prestige; but the ultimate success of Japan is practically assured. Threatened by revolution at home, weakened and disheartened on the field of battle, Russia's future is dark indeed. Judging by the onerous conditions of the loan just placed in Berlin her credit is declining in spite of strong support; and both Paris and Berlin show a disposition to close their purse strings to Russia, although good authorities think that Paris would respond to one more call if the inducements were sufficient. American interests would be best served by an early termination of the war, which can only be continued through the assistance of European bankers. Any resulting trouble in Paris would be quickly reflected in London, where American securities would be among the first sold in order to protect other interests. At present we do not want to export gold or be compelled to buy our own securities; either of which might happen if the war be prolonged too far.

NOT A WOMAN SUFFRAGIST

Yet Gov. Higgins Wants to Give the Sex a Chance.

New York, Jan. 10.—When asked to explain the reference to woman suffrage in his message, Governor Higgins said:



GOVERNOR F. W. HIGGINS.

"I suggested that, in cities of the third class, women should be allowed to vote on questions affecting their property. I did not mean by that to go on record as favoring the general proposition of woman suffrage. I have not made up my mind yet on that proposition.

"It was my idea to try woman suffrage on tax questions in cities of the third class, just to try the thing.

"When we see how it works, it will be

TAFT WORKING ON PLANS

To do Away With Delays and Start Active Work on Big Interoceanic Water Way Immediately.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Acting upon a request from President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft is endeavoring to form a working plan for the government of the Panama canal zone and the construction of the Isthmian canal. It is the opinion of the President, Secretary Taft, Chief Engineer Wallace, Chairman Hepburn of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and many members of the senate committee on interoceanic canals that the present organization is inharmonious and inefficient. Secretary Taft may recommend a reduction in the membership of the commission, or its absolute abolition.

The commissioners, it is contended, have been unable to agree upon anything during the six months since Chief Engineer Wallace has been on the ground. That is the burden of Mr Wallace's complaints in conversation with congressmen who visited the isthmus a month ago. He did not say anything to that effect in his public examination by Chairman Hepburn of the interstate commerce committee, because he was given to understand that there would be legislation during the winter that would correct such faults as he had seen.

The chief engineer has been practically marking time ever since he has been on the Isthmus. He has asked for supplies and for houses for the men he had employed, but the commissioners, unable to agree among themselves, have ignored his

JOHN F. WALLACE.

requests or have cut down the quantity, the result being bitter complaints from the shelterless workmen and dissatisfaction thinly veiled on the part of the chief engineer.

The declaration is made without qualification that Mr. Wallace has been pushed from one place of digging to another, because when he sunk his shovel at one point at the request of one commissioner he was warned away from it by another who had not made up his mind as to how the work should be done there. Divided counsels among the commissioners and conflicting orders from them have made it impossible for Mr. Wallace to do anything effectively since he has been there, and from that fact grows the feeling among the members of the congress committees dealing with the subject that there must be a reorganization of the governing and plan making body.

In behalf of Chief Engineer Wallace it is said that he does not want the responsibility for making plans. All he desires to do is to execute such as are sent to him by men who have been on the ground and know what ought to be done.

The chief engineer's stipulation that he would like to have plans sent to him by men who have been on the ground is the origin of the belief that whatever bill is passed by congress it will contain a provision requiring the commissioners to live on the isthmus.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The preliminary figures upon the production of gold and silver in the United States in 1904, submitted to the director of the mint show larger gains over the preceding year than were expected. Nearly every state of important yield has increased its output. The Colorado yield is about $26,000,000 as compared with about $22,500,000 in 1903, and its best record, $28,800,000 in 1900. California has made the best output for many years, due to a good supply of water and the work of the dredges. Nevada and Utah have made notable gains. South Dakota and Alaska have beaten their previous best records. The Appalachian region shows improvement. The Klondike shows a loss of about $2,000,000.

The preliminary figures, by states and territories, are as follows

States and territories.	Gold, 1904.	Silver, 1904. Fine ounces.
Alabama	$ 29,000	200
Alaska	9,000,000	184,200
Arizona	4,250,000	3,400,000
California	19,000,000	1,380,000
Colorado	26,000,000	12,500,000
Georgia	99,000	1,200
Idaho	1,960,000	7,000,000
Kansas	9,700	97,400
Maryland	2,800	.....
Michigan	.....	50,000
Montana	4,960,000	12,750,000
Nevada	5,140,000	4,500,000
New Mexico	248,000	180,000
North Carolina	115,600	13,000
Oregon	1,300,000	132,000
South Carolina	113,200	600
South Dakota	7,270,000	155,900
Tennessee	200	59,100
Texas	.....	454,400
Utah	4,700,000	10,500,000
Virginia	3,300	1,200
Washington	310,000	200,000
Wyoming	40,500	13,800
Total	$84,551,300	53,603,000
Klondike	10,300,000	.....
Noms (included in Alaska)	4,878,500	40,300

Among the notable increases in the silver production over 1903 are California, 460,000 fine ounces, and Idaho, 493,000 ounces.

Colorado shows a loss of about 490,000 ounces; Nevada a loss of about 550,000 ounces, and Utah 646,000 ounces.

In the production of gold Alaska shows a gain of about $386,000; California, $2,895,500; Colorado, $3,460,000; Idaho, $350,000; Montana, $549,000; Nevada, $1,752,000; South Dakota, $443,000, and Utah, $1,000,000. The total amount of silver produced in the United States in 1904 was 54,300,000 fine ounces, and gold, $73,591,700.

Surplus of $3,550,207.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The comparative monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures issued today shows the total receipts for December, 1904, to have been $45,047,905 and expenditures $41,497,698, leaving a surplus for the month of $3,550,207.

Are You Weak?

Read this Letter from Geo. S. Beck, "The Worn-Out Man's Best Friend."

Dear Brother: Please give me your attention while I tell you of the Great Nerve Food and Tonic that cured me years ago when I, like you, lacked the vitality and strength without which a person is a man only in name; and which has brought Strength, Vigor and Vitality to more than 600,000 Exhausted men since I first started in business in this city six years ago. This greatest of all Men's Remedies is

BECK'S WONDER-WORKERS FOR MEN.

Its myriad and wonderful cures has built for it much the largest mail-order medical business in the world; and to any man who is weak where perfect men are strong I want to say as a sincere friend, and on my sacred honor as a man, that I do not believe there is a case of Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Kidney Ills, Premature Old Age, or Men's Weakness of any kind on earth (no matter what the cause, of how long standing, or whether the man be old or young,) that my **Wonder-Workers** will fail to cure easily and quicker at less expense than any other remedy it simply used at home, or at your work, one tablet at a dose three times a day. The price is **Only One Dollar**, always cash with order, by Ex. at your expense. It will cost you 25 cents at Ex. office. If you send $1.15 to pay packing and postage I send them under letter postage, prepaid, thus saving you 10 cents. Please *mention this paper*, the publisher of which may publish me as a fraud if I deal unfairly. Assuring you that the use of my **Wonder-Workers** will make a man of you in very quick time, I am sincerely your friend, **GEORGE S. BECK, 44-46 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.**

Deafness Can Be Cured

I Have Made the Most Marvelous Discovery for the Positive Cure of Deafness and Head Noises and I Give the Secret Free.

With This Wonderful, Mysterious Power I Have Made People Deaf for Years Hear the Tick of a Watch in a Few Minutes.

Send Me No Money—Simply Write Me About Your Case and I Send You the Secret by Return Mail Absolutely Free.

After years of research along the lines of the deeper scientific mysteries of the occult and invisible of Nature-forces I have found the cause and cure of deafness and head noises, and I have been enabled by this same mysterious knowledge and power to give to many unfortun-

I Have Demonstrated That Deafness Can Be Cured—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

ate and suffering persons perfect hearing again; and I say to those who have thrown away their money on cheap apparatus, salves, air-pumps, washes, douches and the list of innumerable trash that is offered the public through flaming advertisements. I can and will cure you and cure you to stay cured. I ask no money. My treatment method is one that is so simple it can be used in your own home. You can investigate fully, absolutely free and you pay for it only after you are thoroughly convinced that it will cure you, as it has others. It seems to make no difference with this marvelous new method how long you have been deaf nor what caused your deafness, this new treatment will restore your hearing quickly and permanently. No matter how many remedies have failed, you—no matter how many doctors have pronounced your case hopeless, this new magic method of treatment will cure you. I prove this to your entire satisfaction before you pay a cent for it. Write today and I will send you full information absolutely free by return mail. Address Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 1803 Auditorium Building, Peoria, Ill. Remember, send no money—simply your name and address. You will receive an immediate answer and full information by return mail.

AGREE TO REVISE TARIFF

Congressmen Will Frame Bill This Summer.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Tariff revision has been postponed until fall. The proposition to hold a special session of congress in the spring for the purpose of readjusting the tariff schedules was finally disposed of at the conference held at the White House Saturday afternoon. Instead, arrangements will be made in accordance with the plan whereby the Republican members of the ways and means committee of the house and the finance committee of the senate will carefully examine existing schedules and investigate alleged changes in commercial conditions in the summer, with a view to having a tariff bill in readiness to be introduced at an extraordinary session of congress to be called in October or November.

The conference was attended by Senators Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner and Allison, Speaker Cannon and Representatives Payne, Grosvenor, Dalzell and Tawney. The President announced that he had invited the legislators to the White House to ascertain their views regarding tariff legislation, the advisability of a special session for that purpose, and the most expedient time to call such session. It may be said that three senators advised some readjustment of the tariff, and one declared he knew of no necessity for changes, but was open to conviction. Two senators deprecated any special session and two favored one for the fall. The members of the upper house were unanimous in the belief that conscientious and thorough revision could not be effected in the spring.

Four members of the house declared themselves against tariff readjustment and two favored it, but all agreed that, if it were inevitable, the sooner it could be accomplished the better, and they finally yielded to the arguments of the senators on their assurance that, with the preliminary work done in the summer and the bill introduced at the beginning of a special fall session, they could guarantee reasonable expedition when it came to be considered by the senate.

After the tariff question was disposed of railway rate legislation and the legislative program for this session were discussed at some length, and it was definitely determined that no effort would be made to legislate on the subject of railway rates at this session, although the early disposal of the tariff would leave the field open for ample consideration of this subject at the next regular session. No conclusions were reached regarding the legislative program, and it was tentatively agreed that further conferences on the subject would be necessary.

MR. WU WANTS TOO MUCH

May Block New Treaty Prepared Between China and Us.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The state department has learned that opposition to the new Chinese treaty is being stirred up at Pekin by Wu Ting-fang, former minister to Washington. Though Mr. Hay has given the Chinese government practically all it asked for in the admission of educated Chinese and students, Mr. Wu is urging the empress dowager to stand out for still more liberal provisions.

Mr. Wu is charged by state department officials with "playing to the galleries." Mr. Hay is convinced that a more liberal treaty cannot be passed, and unless Mr. Wu withdraws his opposition the treaty probably will not be sent to the senate at this session.

EXTEND TIME OF SERVICE

Senator Bailey Wants President to Serve Six Years Only.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Senator Bailey has submitted to the senate a proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the term of the president at six years and making him ineligible for re-election. The text of the amendment follows:

"The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States, who shall hold his office during a term of six years, and, together with the vice president, chosen for the same term, be elected as provided in article twelve of the amendments to the constitution. The president shall forever be ineligible to a re-election, nor shall any person be eligible to an election to the presidency who has served as president under any succession provided for in the constitution of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Floral Map of Michigan.

Washington, Jan. 5.—One of the most elaborate floral designs ever exhibited in the senate chamber surmounted the desk of Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, when the senate convened today. It was a map in flowers of the entire state of Michigan and was a testimonial from admiring friends as a compliment upon the senator's renomination for the senate. The body of the state was shown in immortelles and the lakes by mur mirrors. These surrounded by a border of roses, orchids and carnations, the whole design being surmonted by the words "All Yours."

Mr. Burrows was generally congratulated upon making his appearance. He had the flowers promptly removed.

NAVY PERSONNEL.

Admiral Dewey Points Out Dangers and Remedies.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Creation of a reserve list of the navy to which commanders and captains who have passed a given age shall be transferred, is the chief recommendation contained in a long letter which Admiral Dewey, president of the naval general board, on behalf of the board, has addressed to Secretary Morton because of their anxiety over "the serious condition of the commissioned personnel of the navy," and "the danger of postponing action to improve its efficiency."

"It is imperative," the admiral writes, "that steps be taken to promote the younger officers to command and flag ranks, thereby prolonging their tenure of responsible commands and insuring in the highest ranks those who have had experience in other subordinate duties."

To bring this about the board recommends that all captains on reaching the age of 60 shall be placed on the reserve list and that this age limit shall be decreased to fifty years; that all present captains and commanders formerly of the engineer corps and all other officers who on promotion to the rank of commander are by existing law restricted to engineering duty on shore, shall be placed on the reserve list; that the officers of the reserve list "shall perform shore duty only and shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers on the active list performing similar duty; in short, that there shall be no difference between officers on the reserve list and those on the active list except that the former shall not go to sea."

The board further recommends that in order to provide officers for the new ships the course at Annapolis be reduced from four to three years until 1913, the number of midshipmen at the academy to be maintained at its present strength until that year; that the entrance age to the academy be from 15 to 17 years; that graduated midshipmen be comissioned after one year at sea without competitive examination; that ensigns after one year be promoted to the grade of lieutenants, junior grade.

Admiral Dewey says that these recommendations are made because the board recognizes that "some such sacrifice is necessary to help meet the present emergency."

The recommendations have the full support of the President and Secretary Morton and legislation to this end will be urged on congress.

TO BUY TEN SUBMARINES

Bill Introduced Appropriating $2,500,000 for Them.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill authorizing and directing the secretary of the navy to purchase or contract for ten submarine boats, to cost not to exceed $250,000 each.

MOROCCO TROUBLE OVER

Sultan and France Ready to Kiss and Make Up.

Washington, Jan. 6.—France and Morocco have settled their recent misunderstanding and the French minister at Tangier is proceeding to the court of the sultan for an audience.

This news comes to the state department in a cablegram from Mr. Philip, the American vice-consul at Tangier, who also says that no foreigners will leave the capital in view of the outlook for peace.

FIGHT WHIPPING POST.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—There has been within the last few days quite a revulsion of feeling in Washington with reference to President Roosevelt's suggestion that corporal punishment should be inflicted on wife beaters—in other words, that the whipping post should be set up in the national capital.

Following the declaration of the December grand jury in favor of the whipping post, and expressions of opinion from prominent ministers and others advocating the use of the "cat," a large number of persons express their dissent. Judge Scott, before whom a majority of the wife beating cases come, said:

FIFTY FROZE TO DEATH

Cold Period in Russian Provinces Had Fatal Results.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—More than fifty persons were frozen to death in the provinces of East Prussia, West Prussia and Posen during the recent cold period, including two letter carriers, the driver of a post wagon, a policeman and fifteen fishermen.

Nothing has been heard of the lightship stationed off Borkum reef, Hanover, which broke away from her anchorage Friday night during a terrific storm, and went adrift. The government has sent out a steamer to search for the missing vessel. The lightship has a crew of fourteen persons.

BISHOP SPALDING BETTER

Slept Well Last Night and Shows General Improvement.

Peoria, Jan. 9.—The condition of Bishop Spaulding striken with paralysis Friday night was much improved today.

His physicians announced that he

REV. JOHN L. SPALDING

passed a quiet night and that sleep was natural and not induced by opiates.

He is slowly regaining the use of his limbs.

AN ELECTRIC SUNSTROKE

Three Men at Sharon Are Stricken by Peculiar Accident.

Sharon, Pa., Jan. 7.—Superintendent Warren Clifton, Assistant Manager Willim Kromlish and Head Electrician M. McKee, of the Carnegie Steel company, received an electric sunstroke at one of the blast furnaces today. They were using an electric burner to dislodge an obstruction in a furnace, when they fell over unconscious. Several other employes were affected, but not sevebely.

Physicians were called and they stated that the men were suffering from symptoms similar to sunstroke and were treated accordingly. They are recovering.

THE STATEHOOD BILL.

Senator Foraker Introduced an Amendment.

Washington, Jan. 5.—An amendment to the statehood bill has been introduced by Senator Foraker intended to permit the inhabitants of either New Mexico or Arizona to reject the constitution of the proposed state to be created by combining the two territories. The bill as reported to the senate from the committee on territories provides that the constitution shall be submitted to the people of the proposed state for its ratification or rejection. The amendment proposes that a majority of votes must be cast in "each" of the territories in order to ratify the constitution.

Opponents of the statehood bill, that is those who advocate the admission of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma as one state, but urge that no action be taken at this time in regard to Arizona and New Mexico, believe that the Foraker amendment outlines the character of the contest that will be waged against statehood legislation.

They declare that the people of Arizona are not ready for statehood if compelled to accept it in the form of an annex to New Mexico.

In his annual report to the secretary of the interior Governor Otero, of the territory of New Mexico, takes a decided position against the uniting of that territory with Arizona as one state. He says:

"There is no doubt that the great majority of the people of New Mexico are opposed to joining New Mexico and Arizona into one commonwealth. Even the small percentage who would acquiesce in such a consolidation prefer single and separate statehood for each territory. This is not due to any innate animosity between the two territories, but to the inherent differences in population, in legislation, in industries, in contour, in ideals and from an historic and ethnologic standpoint, not to mention that the consolidation of two commonwealths like New Mexico and Arizona into one is unprecedented in American history."

Vienna, Jan. 5.—The conference of the Zionist committee on the proposed Jewish settlement in British East Africa, is progressing here. No decision has yet been reached. It is probable that the International Zionist congress, to be held later in the year, will decide the settlement question after the committee of investigation now in Uganda reports on the subject.

WOULD RETAIN IDENTITY

But Wool Growers Would Also Unite With Live Stock Men.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 10.—The fortieth annual convention of the National Wool Growers' association opened yesterday in the Tabor Grand Opera House, the meeting being called to order by Jesse S. Smith, who is vice president of the association. After the annual reports of the officers had been read a committee of seven was appointed to consider the proposed reorganization of the National Live Stock association, with instructions to report to the general body of the Wool Growers' association as early as possible.

The proposed reorganization is based upon the various branches of live stock industry, each branch being considered as a unit, and the representation of that unit to be regarded as standing for its interests in the annual live stock conventions which have of late become somewhat unwieldy on account of the large number of delegates. Each branch of the industry is to be controlled by a general committee of its own members, and the sole executive authority of the national organizations will be confined to a committee composed of one representative from each branch of the live stock industry.

During the afternoon session the program included several brief addresses on the condition of the sheep and wool industry in the various states and territories.

CUBA FOR CLEANLINESS

Havana, Jan. 10.—The first act of the house on the resumption of the session of the congress yesterday was the passage of the appropriation for the immediate sanitation of Cuban cities, the amount of which was raised by the senate to $326,000. The vote on the question of the passage of the bill was 23 to 15.

While the bill met with considerable opposition the criticism was chiefly against the senators for invariably amending house bills and no antipathy was expressed against the United States for reminding Cuba of her duties in matters of sanitation. It was said, however, that Cuba should carry out the work of sanitation progressively, regardless of any recommendations of the United States on the subject.

The senate's special committee on sanitation recommended measures granting all municipalities $2.16 2-3 per inhabitant for city cleaning and sanitation, with an additional 20 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively for the larger towns, according to population and importance. The recommendation was informally approved and will be discussed later.

The senate passed the house bill greatly reducing penalties for falsifying election results. If approved by President Palma the bill will modify the penalties of offenders at last year's election.

ARBITRATION IS REFUSED

Cotton Operators Will Not Treat With Their Employes.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 19.—The cotton mills are said to have made large gains upon the beginning of the twenty-fifth week of the strike, but labor leaders say that all gains have ben offset by losses from among those who previously had gone in. Thirty-five weavers at the Bourne mills went out again yesterday, saying that they could not make living wages. There is no change in the general situation.

The labor men express a willingness to arbitrate, but the manufacturers demand unqualified surrender.

COCKRELL ON COMMISSION

Missouri Senator to Become Member of Interstate Commerce Body.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, has decided to accept the position on the interstate commerce commission offered him some time ago by President Roosevelt. He will succeed Commissioner James D. Yeomans, of Iowa, whose term expired on January 7. Senator Cockrell has indicated his decision to the President, but he expects, before assuming his new duties, to complete the term for which he was elected to the senate.

That will expire on the 4th of March next.

CANCER IS HEREDITARY

Results of Research Made by Harvard Medical Commission.

Boston, Jan. 7.—The Advertiser says that the Harvard medical commission, which has, for the past two years, been making a study of cancer, will, in its report to be made in a few days, declare the malady to be non-contagious. The commission will find:

First—Cancer is not infectious.

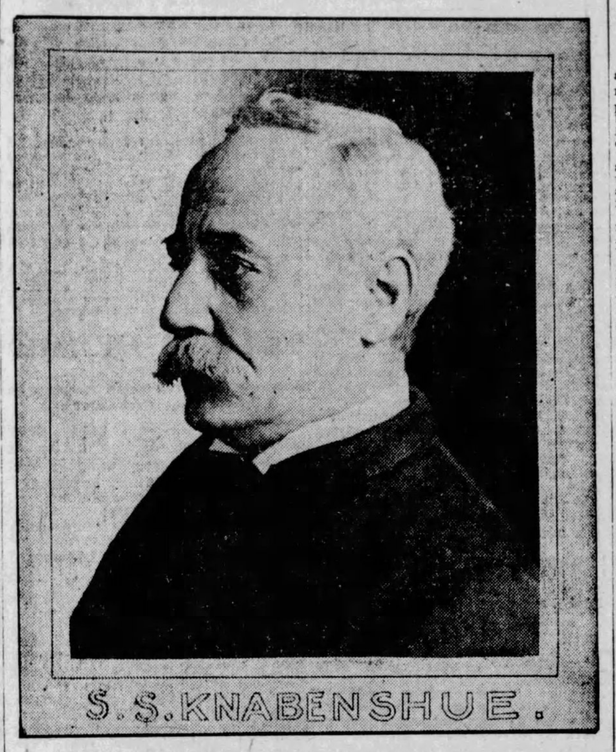
Second—It is a hereditary affliction.

Third—Its cause is as mysterious as that of human life; and

Fourth—The remedies are either a knife or a serum.

Dr. E. H. Nichols is at the head of the commission which was made possible by a bequest from Mrs. Caroline (Brewer) Crofts, who gave the Harvard Medical school $100,000, the interest of which is to be spent in original medical research.

CONSUL KNABENSHUE'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED



A dispatch from Washington says that the senate, in executive session, has confirmed the President's appointment of S. S. Knabenhue, associate editor of the Toledo Blade, as United States consul at Belfast, Ireland.

Mr. Knabenshue expects to go to Washington the latter part of this month to file his bond and receive instructions. Within a month after that he will sail for his post of duty, accompanied by his son Paul, whom he has appointed vice consul.

Mr. Knabenshue, during his twenty years' connection with The Blade, has made many warm personal and political friends. He is constantly receiving from them telegrams and letters of congratulation on his appointment and confirmation, to one of the best of the government consulates.

BLACK SHEEP OF FAMILY

Now He Might Have $500,000 if Alive.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 10.—E. J. Outram, head of a firm of London solicitors, has positively identified, by photographs and police description, C. Turner, who killed himself at the Hotel Wiltshire in July, 1903, as a member of a well-known and extremely wealthy English family, who was cast off after he had dissipated a fortune, and who disappeared from England, leaving his wife and two children. Turner had since fallen heir to $500,000, and the lawyer was searching for him, supposing him to be alive.

Turner occupied a fine suite at the hotel several months before his death. He appeared to be plentifully supplied with money, but search of his effects after he was discovered in his room with a bullet in his brain did not reveal a dollar. He was buried at public expense after his body had been kept a month and viewed by hundreds in an attempt to learn who he was. Even after burial attempts were made to trace his relatives, and the body was once disinterred at request of members of a titled English family in search of a recreant son.

The police took pictures of his face after death, and these enabled the lawyer to identify Turner. The body will be shipped to England as soon as certain necessary details have been arranged with the British consul.

The lawyer said that Turner had received money from relatives after he left home. He thought that Turner killed himself after receiving a letter from a brother in which further financial aid was refused. A large sum in life insurance is involved in the case, according to the attorney.

Proprietor Phoebus, of the Wiltshire, went before the British consul in Philadelphia and certified to the manner of Turner's death. It is believed that the name Turner is not exactly correct, but all persons concerned are pledged to secrecy and refuse to disclose any other.

FAIRBANKS' RESIGNATION

New Governor of Indiana Sends It to Legislature.

Indianapolis, Jan. 10.—Robert J. Tracewell, comptroller of the United States treasury, was in the city for the inauguration of J. Frank Hanly as governor of Indiana. Mr. Tracewell brought with him the resignation of Charles W. Fairbanks as United States senator and one of the first official acts of Governor Hanly was to send to the legislature this resignation. Senator Fairbanks' successor, who will be James A. Hemenway, of Evansville, chairman of the appropriations committee of the national house of representatives, will be elected January 17. Senator Albert J. Beveridge will be re-elected the same day for a second term. Senator Fairbanks' resignation is to take effect at the close of the fifty-eighth congress.

VACATION ENDS IN DEATH

Captain of Illinois University Base ball Team Killed.

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 10.—Ralph C. Roberts, of Keokuk, Ia., captain of the University of Illinois baseball team, was killed and a dozen persons, including several students, were injured yesterday in a wreck on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad at Rising. The wreck was caused by a dining car leaving the track.

Roberts was standing on the steps preparing to jump. He was thrown under the wheels. He was returning to the university after his holiday vacation.

POWDER DID NOT EXPLODE

Fifty Barrels Burned, However, Turning Night Into Day.

New York, Jan 10.—Fifty barrels of giant powder in a derailed freight car burned in the Motthaven freight yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad last night. The powder did not explode, but burned with so bright a glare as to light up the surrounding country for a great radius.

Cars were being shunted to sidings when the car containing the powder jumped the track and turned over. It is believed that spontaneous combustion, caused when the car careened, resulted in the fire. By the time the firemen arrived the car with the powder had been consumed. The estimate of the damage is $5,000.

GIVES NOGI HIS HORSE

Stoessel Offered It to His Captor Who Could Not Accept.

London, Jan. 7.—A special dispatch from Tokio says that at the conclusion of the interview between Generals Nogi and Stoessel, the latter begged to be allowed to present to General Nogi his favorite Arabian charger. General Nogi courteously declined personal acceptance, pointing out that it came under the category of war material to be surrendered; but he consented to accept the animal in the name of the Japanese army.

ELEVEN KILLED ON SPOT

Was Carrying Naphtha and Spark Touched It.

New York, Jan. 10.—Seven survivors of the illfated Marpesia which was wrecked at sea on Christmas day by an explosion of naphtha resulting in the death of eleven members of her crew, arrived here today on the steamer Trinidad from Bermuda.

They had been rescued by the Danish steamer Gallia which happened by just at the moment when the Marpesia was blown into a shapeless mass and the seven men who survived the shock were taken from the sea where they had sought the only refuge that remained to them after the explosion.

They were landed at Bermuda by the Gallia which was bound from Hamburg for Savannah. The Marpesia sailed from New York for Cette, France, on December 9 with a cargo of naphtha and had been out only a day or two when her trouble began. One gale succeeded another but all were weathered in safety and without much damage until December 17.

On that day the ship was battered and knocked about in a merciless manner. Her ventilators were carried away at the decks, her hold began to fill and soon the cargo of cases of naphtha began to wash back and forth with every movement of the vessel.

Soon the cases began to give way under the strain and in a little while the free naphtha was flowing around on top of the water in the hold. Gas from the fluid accumulated steadily and by Christmas day the Marpesia was a loaded bomb needing but the slightest spark to blow the whole structure to atoms. How the spark reached the highly charged hold never will be known but suddenly there came a terrific report, the forward deck shot up into the air with a crash and a roar and in a moment the entire ship was wrapped in flames.

Those of the eighteen men on board who had not been caught in the first burst threw themselves over the side of the flaming ship into the sea.

They were only seven and the seven would have followed their companions to an early death had not the Gallia, which chanced to be in the vicinity, come down quickly to their aid when she saw the burst of flames.

CASSIE ASKS FOR TRIAL.

Mrs. Chadwick Trying Hard to Avoid Facing Federal Court Jury.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Chadwick willing to go into court and stand trial on the most startling forgery charges in the history of American courts and the state authorities unwilling to accommodate her? This state of affairs, apparently paradoxical, may actully exist.

"Mrs. Chdwick is willing, even anxious to go on trial right away," said Attorney Jay P. Dawley, yesterday.

"I will yield to the federal court," said Prosecutor Keeler. "It is their case. I will not interfere."

"If it is their case, why did you indict her?" Keeler was asked. To this he replied that he and Attorney Sullivan understood each other perfectly, that there would be no conflict.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every person accused of crime a "speedy trial," within a "reasonable time." Dawley says he will even relieve the state's embarrassment by advising Mrs. Chadwick to go into the state court and demand a trial, in which case she would have to be accorded one, because the constitution insures that right to everybody charged with crime.

Moreover, it is stated, Mrs. Chadwick will go into court and demand trial, if the federal authorities refuse to turn her over to the state court voluntarily. This would, apparently, solve Keeler's former difficulty. Keeler would not accept the proposition yesterday, however.

"Mrs. Chadwick wants to be tried on the $5,000,000 note," Keeler was told.

"I hadn't intended to try her on that," said the prosecutor. "That is my case against the doctor. Yes, it's time that the woman is also indicted in that connection."

"Would you go to trial on the other two charges, those covering the $250,000 note and the $500,000 note that figured in the Oberlin transaction?"

"That, again, is the government's case," was Keeler's reply, "Let Sullivan try her. She is his prisoner."

Mrs. Chadwick has not yet been arraigned on the state court charges, nor has her husband been arraigned on the charge against him. Dawley openly intimates that the state dare not go to the trial table in the case, and he expresses unbounded anxiety to get the thing started. He says that Mrs. Chadwick is also anxious.

The delay in the federal court is easily explained. Court there will not enter upon the trial of criminal business until after February 7, when the new term opens. There is no jury on duty there now.

The bankruptcy end of the Chadwickian sensation was resumed today.

Hospital Gets $1,000,000.

London, Jan. 4.—Lord Mountsteppen, formerly president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, has presented to the Kings hospital fund as a New Year's gift $500,000 in Argentine funding bonds and $500,000 in Buenos Ayres water works bonds, yielding an annual income of $55,000. He has received a personal letter of thanks from King Edward.

SIGNS OF COMING WAR

Turkey and Bulgaria Are Making Preparations.

London, Jan. 10.—The active preparations already reported to have been made both in Turkey and Bulgaria for a possible war this year are fully confirmed by a private letter received in London from a minister accredited to the Balkan courts.

This minister, who has just completed a tour of the Balkan capitals, writes that the Turkish and Bulgarian governments are energetically preparing for eventualities.

Large shipments of arms and ammunition have been made and recruits from Asia Minor are arriving at Salonica weekly for service in the Turkish army.

The Bulgarian and Greek bands in Macedonia are increasing daily and are fighting each other and the Turks. This three-cornered guerrilla warfare threatens to assume the bloodiest phase in the spring.

"But," concludes the minister, "whether or not there will be real war between Turkey and Bulgaria in the spring I am not prophet enough to say. Unless certain powers think the time is opportune war may be postponed this year as yet, but in any event we are a year nearer the inevitable conflict.

SOLDIERS GETS $605,000

Columbus, O., Jan. 7.—The annual report of Colonel W. F. Curry, as state commissioner of soldiers' claims, shows that there were 1,261 claims filed with him last year, and 663 granted, the total annual payment on the claims allowed being $605,000. He shows that there have been 3,304,995 soldiers and sailors in all the American wards and the total paid out in pensions to date, including all wars, is $3,179,717,161.63.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Jan. 7.—Bradstreet's says: Seasonable quiet rules distribution at present. Consideration of past favorable results and preparations for what is confidently hoped to be a prosperous year's trade engrosses wholesalers and jobbers. Cold weather, however, makes for a fair retail trade in winter goods and this, with necessary replenishment of broken stocks induces a fair reasserting demand at leading centers. Buttressing the expectations of a satisfactory spring trade to come are the fair volume of orders already booked in leading lines of dry goods, shoes, clothing and kindred articles and the generally small stocks reported carried in final distributers' hands. Western jobbers' stocks are reported 10 to 30 per cent smaller than a year ago at this date and this fact, coupled with the knowledge that the coming three and six months' business will compare with a reduced volume a year ago, leads to the belief that comparisons from now on will favor the present year.

Other features coming to hand suggestive of favorable interpretation are the activity in many lines of industrial effort, notably iron and steel and its many side lines. A cloud on the industrial activity in New England, is, however, the stagnation in the bituminous coal trade growing out of the car shortage in that section. Congestion on the railways is not confined to this section entirely. The coal, coke, lumber, ore and grain trades note the presence of this as a disturbing element in the central west, south, southwest and northwest. December gross railway earnings promise to show a gain of at least 8 per cent and to close the year 1904 with a slight gain over 1902, hitherto the best recorded.

The strength of iron and steel prices, if anything, outruns demand, which though quieter, still exceeds other years at this period in the volume of new business coming to hand.

Hardware is selling seasonably well and a large business is looked for. Building material is slower, in keeping with weather conditions. Tin is lower and coffee is not so active. Anthracite coal is helped by cold weather. Bituminous coal is strong at recent advances, but the question of deliveries, on account of car congestion, is a problem, particularly in New England.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending January 5 number 262, against 218 last week, 262 in the like week in 1904, 336 in 1903, 346 in 1902 and 322 in 1901.

In Canada failures for the week number 18, as against 20 last week and 40 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Jan. 10.—Close—Wheat reacted and closed weaker. Cash and January were ¾c off, and May, ⅝c. July ruled steady. Leading interests turned sellers at the high point. Offerings became quite liberal.

A decrease of over one-quarter of a million bushels in the available wheat supply and the decrease shown in wheat receipts at interior and primary points, caused wheat to loom up strong today at the start.

Opening values were steady at yesterday's level. The offerings were light on smaller receipts. Buying spirit showed some activities. Commission houses were smart buyers on the early bulge. Cables were nervous, opening at ½ penny up and closing ¼ to ½ penny lower besides losing early gain. The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin puts the available at 21 leading points, about 75,683,000 bushels.

Corn ruled steady at yesterday's level. Early trend was toward a higher level, but heaviness of the undertone, accentuated by the big increase in the visible, checked any rise in values. Cables opened unchanged but closed with a smart decline in prices. A fair demand existed. Offerings were moderate.

Market closed steady, the only change being ¼c decline in the July option. The undertone continued heavy but because of fair buying the level was sustained.

Oats were quiet and unchanged from yesterday's market. Small demand and light offerings were the early features. Visible supply shows a decrease. Receipts run larger.

Closing values of oats were unchanged. Market was a small affair. No interest of any consequence developed in any option. Demand was practically nil.

Clover seed is quiet. Prices opened steady. Receipts run small, while shipments show small but steady increase. Demand was quiet, while offerings were small.

Closing values were steady. No change was indicated in any month. Demand was small. Offerings were limited.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today's Close.	Jan. 9 Close.
Cash	1.19½	1.19¾	1.18¾	1.18¾	1.19½	
Jan.	1.19½	1.19¾	1.18¾	1.18¾	1.19½	
May	1.20¾	1.21¼	1.20¼	1.20¼	1.20¾	
July	1.01¾	1.02	1.01¾	1.01¾	1.01¾	
Cash	....	....	....	45	45	
Jan.	....	....	....	45	45	
May	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	
July	46⅝	46⅝	46½	46½	46⅞	
Oats—						
Cash	....	....	....	32½	32¼	
Jan.	....	....	....	32¼	32¼	
May	33½	33¾	33½	33¾	33⅝	
Clover Seed—						
Cash	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	
Jan	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	
Feb	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.95	
March	8.02	8.02	8.00	8.00	8.00	
Rye—						
No. 2	....	....	....	83	83	
Timothy—						
Prime	....	....	....	1.30	1.30	
Alsike—						
Prime	....	....	....	8.05	8.05	

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Jan	1.15⅜	1.15½	1.13½	1.14⅜	1.14¾
May	1.17¼	1.18¾	1.16½	1.16⅞	1.17¼
June	1.14	1.14	1.13¼	1.13¾	1.13⅝
July	99½	1.00	99⅜	99½	99⅝
Sept	93¾	92½	92	92	91⅞
Corn—					
Jan	41½	41⅝	41¼	41¾	41⅝
May	44½	44¾	44½	44⅝	44⅜
July	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¼	45½
Sept	45⅜	45½	45¼	45½	45⅜
Oats—					
Jan	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	29⅞
May	31	31¼	30⅞	31¼	30⅞
July	30⅞	31¼	30⅞	31⅛